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GREAT FESTIVAL OF VICTORS



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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shakes hands warmly with His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh

**The Great Leader Receives Foreign
Guests Attending 30th Birthday
Celebrations of the DPRK**



Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of Madagascar

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met and talked in a warm and friendly atmosphere with guests from Bangladesh, Madagascar, China, Romania, Democratic Kampuchea, Iraq and Tanzania, and the state and Party delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Spanish Communist Party delegation, the Party and government delegation of Guyana, the Mongolian Party and government delegation, the Burmese government delegation, the Party and government delegation of Afghanistan, the Party and government delegation of Cameroon, the government delegation of Nigeria, the Party and government delegation of Rwanda, the government delegation of Liberia, the Party and government delegation of Central Africa, the Party and government

delegation of Algeria, the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

The great leader also received heads of over 100 delegations and some of their members from the five continents of the world attending the 30th birthday celebrations of the DPRK.

Many delegation heads warmly hailed the 30th birthday of the DPRK and wished the great leader a long life in good health.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed his thanks for it and had conversations with the guests in a warm, friendly atmosphere.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, head of the Party and government delegation of China, and talks with him

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Party and government delegation of Romania





The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and poses for a photograph with them



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Party and government delegation of Iraq and poses for a photograph with them



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the Party and government delegation of Tanzania

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Great Festival of Victors

With a high pride of victors our people solemnly celebrated the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland, as a great national festival.

The 30th birthday of the Republic was an event of great significance in our national history and in our people's political life.

All our people were full of emotion and joy, greeting the 30th birthday of the Republic with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great founder and guide of the Republic who has lit brightly the way of the Korean revolution with the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea and ushered in a new era of great national prosperity in this land.

This great festival of victors was a convincing demonstration of the indestructible might and magnetism of our Republic which has moved from victory to victory under the banner of the great Juche idea and of the iron unity and cohesion of our people rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader with one ideology and one will.

With the founding of our Republic by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on September 9, 1948, three decades ago, a new socialist Korea, a state of workers and peasants, arose in the colonial Orient, and our people began to make a new history of Juche Korea as legitimate masters of a genuine independent sovereign state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the birth of the DPRK our people became the genuine master of the state and society and a mighty and dignified people no one can dare to touch." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

Under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader our people have brilliantly

embodied the Juche idea in all areas for the past three decades, established an advanced socialist system in this land where oppression and poverty had prevailed and turned our once backward and weak country into an independent, self-supporting and self-defensive socialist state with its own strong independent national economy, brilliant national culture and mighty defence power.

In presence of the great leader a grand central meeting was held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on September 9 in celebration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK.

The meeting was attended by revolutionary fighters who had participated in the sacred anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation; the representatives of the working class who performed brilliant exploits in the struggle for socialist industrialization and the three revolutions and are now achieving proud feats on the labour front to carry out the grand programme, the new Seven-Year Plan; the representatives of the agricultural working people who are bringing about steady upsurge and innovation by displaying creative activity and patriotic devotion in the socialist rural construction and the application of the Juche-oriented farming methods; the representatives of the People's Army, the People's Security Forces and the public security personnel who did heroic deeds in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the US imperialists and are now guarding firmly the country's defence line and revolutionary gains; the representatives of working intellectuals devoting themselves to the prosperity of the country and the construction of socialist culture in the fields of science, education, culture and art; and functionaries of Party and social organizations and state and economic organs working devotedly for the

FRONT COVER: One-million working people of Pyongyang hold a mammoth parade in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The Kwail County monument erected to commemorate the great favours of the fatherly leader who has turned the whole county into an orchard

INSIDE BACK COVER: A cargo ship is built at a high speed

BACK COVER: A gala day scene

strengthening and development of the Republic and the victory of the revolution and many other working people and functionaries faithfully working with all their wisdom and energy for the socialist construction and the country's independent reunification, upholding the Party and state policies, in the various domains of the national economy.

It was attended also by the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which came to the socialist fatherland to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK as representatives of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan who are staunchly fighting for the honour of the socialist fatherland, their democratic national rights and national reunification, upholding the banner of the Republic; by the south Korean people's delegation headed by Comrade Kim Gwang Chon which came to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK as representatives of the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people who are heroically struggling for the democratization of south Korean society and independent national reunification against the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The celebration meeting was attended by more than 100 delegations which came from the five continents of the world to celebrate our national holiday: His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the PRC State Council; the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and Premier of the RSR Government; the state and Party delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, Member of the Presidency of the SFRY and Member of the Presidency of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Comrade Nuon Chea, Deputy Se-

cretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea; the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by His Excellency Taha Mohieddin Maarouf, Vice-President of the RI; the Party and government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by His Excellency E. M. Sokoine, Member of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party and Prime Minister of the URT; the Spanish Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the SCP; the Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Comrade P.A. Reid, Secretary General of the People's National Congress and Deputy Prime Minister of the CRG; and other delegations.

This represents their firm support and great encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the historic report titled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea."

In his report he reviewed the proud history of our Republic, the thirty years of history shining with victory and glory, creation and prosperity, put forward the task of thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in state activity and energetically carrying on the three revolutions and the wise policy of smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the enemy within and without and achieving national reunification independently.

He also stressed, in his report, that the countries of the new-emerging forces should unite to fight against imperialism and other forms of dominationism today when independence is the irresistible trend of the times.

The attendants of the meeting warmly supported and acclaimed his historic report.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 9 in celebration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland.

He addressed the banquet.

On the same day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received foreign delegates at-

tending the 30th birthday celebrations of the DPRK.

The heads of the foreign delegations warmly congratulated the 30th birthday of the DPRK and wished the great leader good health and a long life.

The great leader expressed thanks for it and talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In presence of the great leader, on September 10 one-million working people of Pyongyang held a mammoth parade on Kim Il Sung Square in a festive attire.

At 9 a.m. the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the rostrum amid the resounding welcome music, in company with our Party and government cadres and heads and deputy heads of foreign delegations and other foreign guests who came to join us in the celebrations.

The moment the square rang with deafening cheers and thunderous applause, flowers waved, and more than 1,000 fireworks shot up and thousands of balloons flew up, raising beautiful clouds of flowers in the azure autumn sky.

The band struck up the solemn strains of the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and started the grand march of the victors who had written a heroic epic of prosperity under the revolutionary banner of Juche.

The parade vividly showed the indestructible strength of our people rallied rock-firm around the great leader, their revolutionary spirit, organization and discipline, and their unanimous will and resolve to fight vigorously to expedite the socialist construction and hasten the final victory of the revolution under the banner of the Juche idea.

A mammoth mass gymnastic display "Korea of Juche" was performed by 50,000 school children of Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium on the afternoon of September 10 in honour of the 30th founding anniversary

of the DPRK.

It, a grand epic picture of Juche art showing our Republic's glorious history of 30 years made under the wise guidance of the great leader, won warm acclamation from the guests and spectators.

On the other hand, artistes gave performances in the open to amuse citizens in the revolutionary capital enjoying the September holiday.

On the same day artistes of the central art companies and amateur art circle members in the city entertained the guests and working people with colourful programmes on the open-air makeshift stages set up in cultural recreation grounds for our working people—on the pond side in front of the old house at Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, on Mangyong-bong Hill, in Kalmaeji-bol of Mangyongdae, Mt. Taesong-san, Moranbong Hill and Rungna-do Islet.

The capital city, which was all agog with parade, mass gymnastic display and art performances in the daytime, was brightly lit up and gay with soirees of working people and students in the evening.

Kim Il Sung Square and the plazas in front of the Pyongyang Gymnasium and the February 8 House of Culture turned into beautiful-seas of flowers with people merrily dancing to song and *pangchang*.

Meanwhile, flower boat-ride on the Taedong-gang River attracted working people and students.

When dancing and boat-ride full of revolutionary optimism were going on, the night sky was beautifully illumined with sparkling fireworks. All the participants in soirees shouted and shouted aloud "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" with the feeling of boundless reverence and gratitude to the great leader who founded and leads the Republic, the banner of freedom and happiness for our people.

There were also other celebrations.



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

"A World without the Poor Is Sure to Come"

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, set up a guerrilla base in the wide area along the Tuman River and established the people's revolutionary government there.

With a red flag hoisted high over the roof of the revolutionary government the people in the base came to enjoy with human dignity a happy and worthy life to their heart's content for the first time in their life in a new world free from the Japanese imperialist bandits and from exploitation and oppression.

Finally they, who had been exploited and oppressed, became real masters of the people's revolutionary government and realized their lifelong desire to till their own land even once in their life.

In the Children's Corps school children read books written in their own language with sonorous voice, and learned the history and geography of their own country. Thus they grew up into dependable reserves of the revolution, singing and dancing.

Although they were short of food and their living conditions were very hard, the people in the base firmly defended the base, saying: "This is our world."

When the "punitive force" of the Japanese

imperialists attacked them, they beat off the enemy, together with the guerrillas.

When the enemy set fire to their houses they built them again, saying that the rascals could have reduced the roofs and pillars to ashes but not *ondol* (a floor for heating made of stone and clay). At some places houses were rebuilt 30 times on the same sites.

Recalling those days, an anti-Japanese fighter who had taken part in the revolutionary activity in the guerrilla base said as follows:

"It was our world free from exploitation and oppression! It gave us strength and our life seemed worth living. We were all filled with conviction and proud of our life. The policies of the people's revolutionary government were explicitly meant for love and solicitude for the people and so they made us happy. Without distinction of age or sex all worked hard as masters of their own destiny.

"The people's revolutionary government offered people all that it could and it took good care of and assisted them in every way, sharing life and death, joy and sorrow with them."

For the first time in their life they enjoyed happiness with great pride. It was not a dream but a reality.

That was why the people in the guerrilla base served the great leader with loyalty, saying that they were living in a paradise laid out by him. The following song reflecting such feelings was very popular among the people in the guerrilla base at that time:

*Dark clouds are hovering over the lovely
land of 3,000 ri*

*Tears and blood flow in this vast land
The sky almost falls while the earth is
sinking*

*To the world where oppression and exploi-
tation prevailed hopelessly
Down comes from the sky a distinguished
general riding on a cloud*

*Majestically he rises on the top of Mt.
Paekdu*

*With one hand lifting up the falling sky
With the other holding up a glinting
scimitar*

*By one lightning stroke, he shakes the
whole earth*

*At the second stroke, large Japanese
troops fall dead*

*Oh, here comes for our peasants a world
good to live in*

*Oh, our General, long live General Kim!
Thirty million people dressed in white,
clasping each other's hands,*

*Have been looking forward to the leader
who will deliver the country,*

Has he come down from the sky?

Has he sprung out from underground?

Oh, our General, long, long live

General Kim!

The happy, worthy life which the people in the base enjoyed under the loving care of the great leader had a great revolutionary influence on all other people and produced various legendary tales.

Among them are legends reflecting the simple desire of the people who were longing for the happy life provided by the great leader to the people in the guerrilla base:

"An extraordinary star was shining brightly in the northern sky of Korea. A general appeared when the star descended from the sky to Mt. Paekdu. He was none other than

General Kim Il Sung who came down from the sky."

"The world (the guerrilla base) in which General Kim Il Sung stays is a cave as vast as the world on the ground. There are even hospitals and bookshops there. Ordinary people cannot know where it is."

Those who had never been to the base imagined the guerrilla base as an underground world laid out by the great leader with his magical tricks, for the people in the base could lead a happy life despite the harsh suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

The people looked up to the respected and beloved leader as the heaven-born great sun of the nation and were convinced that he would beat off the enemy, Japs, and make the whole of Korea a world like the guerrilla base where no one lived a poor life.

Legends founded on this conviction were circulated among the people:

"General Kim Il Sung always fights for the people, the poor. He strikes the rich Japs and landlords and capitalists and distributes the enemies' properties among the poor."

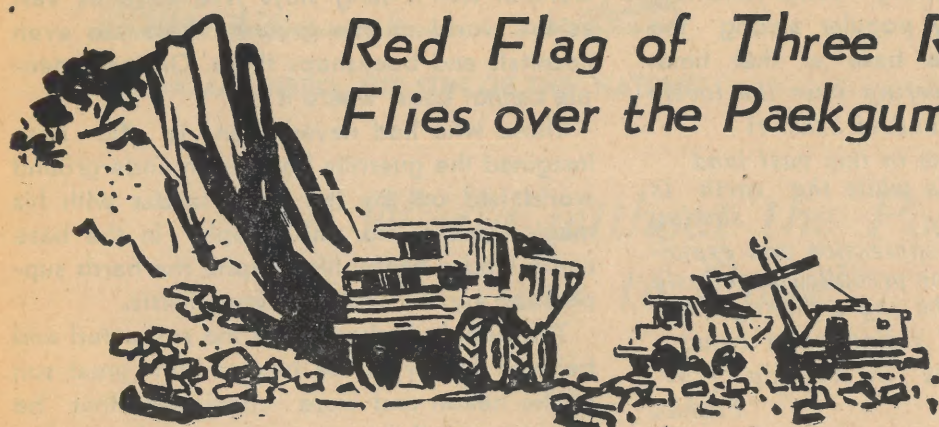
"The most brilliant General Kim Il Sung shortens the distance, crossing wide and deep rivers, either going under water or flying over them, crushes Japs at a stroke and offers to the poor what he has gained from the enemy. A world without the poor is sure to come."

"Now General Kim Il Sung is smashing Japs in Mt. Paekdu, leading a large Korean army. The General is able to foresee everything 3 days ahead. If the enemy tries to harm him, he sees it at once and beats him. So the Japs who attempt to encircle and attack the soldiers of General Kim Il Sung are, on the contrary, annihilated by the latter."

Telling each other such legendary stories, the people entrusted their destinies entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and courageously turned out in the struggle to smash the Japanese imperialists for the liberation of their fatherland.

Kim Sol Ryong

INTERVIEW



Red Flag of Three Revolutions Flies over the Paekgum Mountain

The Kumsan pit of the Ryongyang Mine rose in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in December 1975 and won the red flag of three revolutions. Our journalist interviewed with Twice Labour Hero Kim Pil Hwan, the pit chief, about the achievements made in the movement.

Follows their interview.

* * *

Journalist: When we speak about magnesite we think of the Ryongyang Mine with the largest deposits in the world, and the conquerors of the Paekgum mountain mean precisely the hero-miners of the Kumsan pit, the winners of the red flag of three revolutions, I think.

Pit chief: Thank you. As you know, our Kumsan miners rose in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the Party's revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" and won the red flag of three revolutions in a short time.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Energetic promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—is an invariable policy of our Party in socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work lies precisely in

successful conduct of the three revolutions."

We have made really brilliant achievements in ideological remoulding and economic and cultural construction under the banner of three revolutions unfurled by the great leader.

Journalist: Please tell me first about how you started the movement.

Pit chief: To tell the truth, ours is a glorious pit the great leader personally named, giving on-the-spot guidance to the Ryongyang Mine on April 5, 1961.

Saying that the stone mountain at Ryongyang was a gold producer, a money-maker, he earnestly instructed us to dig much magnesite to contribute greatly to the prosperity and development of the country.

Ninety per cent of the Kumsan miners are ex-servicemen who came to work according to the great leader's on-the-spot instructions and heroes steeled for 17 years through a hard combat with nature to conquer the Paekgum mountain.

Our pit has a hero-platoon, the excavator No. 7 platoon. This was a very favourable condition for the mighty promotion of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

Journalist: The movement, therefore, went ahead at the highest level on the basis of the workers' high zeal and consciousness from the beginning under the guidance of

the three-revolution team, didn't it?

Pit chief: Yes, it did. As you know, the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a mass general onward movement to dye the whole society with the Juche idea. It is most important, therefore, to turn the movement into a work of the masses themselves.

We brought home to the miners the objective and importance of the movement and conducted the organizing and political work so that they all became standard-bearers in the movement. The Party organization set correctly the prospective goals of the movement and its goals for each stage and guided them to attain them without fail and con-

stantly set higher goals, giving full scope to their creative wisdom and activeness.

As a result, the goals of individual miners, platoons and pits went higher and the movement steadily attained a high level.

Our pit found a reserve for cutting 500,000 tons of ore and set the ore production goal for the movement 1.8 times higher than the state plan. This was possible because we turned the movement into the work of the masses themselves.

Journalist: The Kumsan pit made the excavator No. 7 hero-platoon set an example in the movement and raised all other platoons to its level. It was a very good thing.

Ryongyang miners are hard at work to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan assignments



I think.

Pit chief: The excavator No. 7 platoon pulled up large trucks and the excavator by cable to the top of a high mountain over 1,200 metres above the sea and began to hew ore. Since then the mountain has gone hundreds of metres lower. The mountain has been its combat post and it has never left it, rain or shine. Its members are heroes of our era. Under the slogan "One for all and all for one!" they turned over the good mining field they had prepared with great efforts to other platoon and readily took over an unfavourable mining field and greatly inspired other platoon members to execute the Party policy.

They remade machines and steadily increased their capacity, fulfilled their annual plans by April 15, the glorious birthday of the great leader, and surpassed them twice and thrice every year by the year-end, and helped other platoons to reach their level, highly displaying the collectivist spirit of assisting and leading each other forward.

Informed of their beautiful deeds, the great leader said that their platoon was not only a hero-platoon but a fully communistic platoon and instructed the working class of the country to follow its example.

The hero-platoon set itself higher and higher goals and surpassed its state assignments twice or more every year after it started the movement. Its good example greatly contributed to raising the whole pit to its level.

Journalist: Would you kindly tell me about how you conducted the ideological revolution as required by the work to dye the whole society with the Juche idea?

Pit chief: The most important result of the ideological revolution is that all miners have become Juche-type men closely armed with the great leader's Juche idea and boundlessly faithful to him.

We laid the main stress of the ideological revolution on education in loyalty and had gatherings with our families to renew our resolution to be loyal to the great leader in honour of glorious days when he visited our mine and gave teachings or accorded us special favour.

We also deepened the ideological education of ex-servicemen to get them and their posterity to work at the Kumsan pit as the fatherly leader instructed.

So they are now devoting themselves

single-heartedly to the implementation of the great leader's instructions with a perfectly pure loyalty, not particular about what they do and about their income.

Journalist: You have done much in the technical revolution, I think.

Pit chief: Through a mass technical innovation movement we actively introduced valuable technical innovation proposals, remade existing machines and equipment into rational ones and raised their utilization and improved cutting methods, thereby steadily boosting production.

We repaired five large trucks and put them to use, remade an excavator which had been used for 17 years and trebled its productivity and lengthened its service life 1.5 times. Such examples are too many to cite.

It is particularly to be noted that through their closer creative cooperation technicians and producers introduced over 40 valuable technical innovation proposals in production in these years.

Once we had to carry large quantities of dynamites into the pit for a big blast. To do so, we needed many hands. A pipelayer proposed to make a hole with the drilling machine where the blasting was expected and use it for charging dynamites. Miners readily supported his proposal. Technicians gave assistance and they saved many hands and carried out the work in a short time.

Besides, we have also introduced comprehensive mechanization in mining and freed miners from hard labour.

Journalist: Now, please tell me about the results of the cultural revolution.

Pit chief: We have a branch correspondence course of the higher mining industry school at our pit for our pit miners. In accordance with conditions of our pit our miners get two lectures each of four days in a week and finish subjects one by one. All miners will qualify themselves as assistant engineer within this year.

The old man Ho Gwan Bong graduated from the working people's middle school and entered the higher mining industry school and already finished seven subjects with excellent marks.

Our miners also take an active part in amateur art circle activities and all can play more than two musical instruments with musical note.

We have set an example to the mine in

establishing the cultured practice of work and life.

As you have seen above, through the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—we have fulfilled annual plans every year two months or more ahead of schedule.

With untiring efforts our miners fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments in 4 years, and after they rose in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, they boosted production 1.5 times on an average as against previous years and lowered the production cost by 11.7 per cent.

Journalist: Then what are the major achievements made after you won the red flag of three revolutions?

Pit chief: At the end of this April there was a grand meeting to award the red flag of three revolutions to our pit at the house of culture.

The fatherly leader awarded the title of Hero to nine members of the excavator No. 7 platoon collectively four and half years ago and gave the Kumsan pit the red flag of three revolutions for the first time in the industrial branch.

After the meeting we, thrown into the whirlpool of excitement, climbed the Paekgum mountain as if all promised. There each platoon had a meeting to renew the resolution to be loyal to the great leader, where miners evinced their determination to carry out their yearly plan assignments before September 9 and mark the 30th birthday of the Republic as a grand festival of victors.

To do this, we had to carry out a 300,000-ton blasting. Its preparations alone would have taken five platoons ten months. But we decided to do them within three months and directed good platoons to them.

It was quite a task to prepare for a big blasting without any additional investment of equipment, materials and manpower, while carrying on production. Deeply aware that they should do so to repay with loyalty the fatherly leader's great favour, the miners displayed collective heroism to the full. As a result, they fulfilled their yearly plan for the removal of overburden on June 20, the tunnelling plan on July 25, and successfully made a 300,000-ton blasting.

Our miners believe that we should further develop in depth the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to carry out plan assignments well and attain higher goals.

Journalist: What are you going to do to



During work break

keep the red flag of three revolutions flying high over the Paekgum mountain and how?

Pit chief: It is the most honorable task for us to uphold and glorify the red flag of three revolutions given by the great leader.

In a word, we, I think, should make continued advance and uninterrupted innovation without resting on our laurels.

We will conduct the speed campaign more energetically and increase the production of magnesite to gladden the great leader.

We will improve our skill and master techniques, learn to operate excavators, trucks and drilling machines, and graduate from college in the near future and take lead in the intellectualization of the whole society.

Journalist: You are right. I believe that you will achieve more brilliant successes in the three revolutions.

Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement

The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are going ahead dynamically in our country through the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the three revolutions as the central tasks of the continued revolution to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system, guided our people to make them in all domains, initiated the original three-revolution team movement and brought about great progress in our revolution and construction.

With his genius and scientific insight he promptly grasped the new need to promote the three revolutions more powerfully through a mass movement and presented a wise policy of dynamically conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in a whole-Party and mass movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should energetically carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—through a mass movement, and thereby further accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily."

The great leader's wise policy of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and the Party's militant appeal found a ready response in the hearts of our people and sparked off a powerful struggle to carry out the historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea under the banner of three revolutions.

The hero-workers of the Komdok Mine and the members of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, boundlessly faithful to the great

leader, called upon the working people across the land to come out in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, upholding the torch of the movement kindled by him. Their call got a ready answer in all domains and units of the country—industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, arts, public health and so on.

The movement reflecting the ardent desire of our people and the urgent demand of revolutionary development firmly gripped our people's hearts as soon as it started and spread to the whole country like a wildfire.

It is a lawful movement based on the achievements made in the three revolutions and resting on the strong politico-ideological and material foundations laid under the sagacious guidance of the great leader; it is a grand historic movement whose historical mission is to work epoch-making changes.

This movement—which represents a new higher stage of the Chollima Workteam Movement—is a mass movement designed to promote mightily the socialist construction by observing the principle of speed campaign and closely combining the ideological remoulding of the working people with collective innovations in economic and cultural construction.

This movement makes it possible to arm the working people firmly with the Juche idea, give free rein to their revolutionary zeal and creativeness and thereby promote the socialist construction greatly.

It renders it possible to deepen the ideological remoulding as required by the work of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea and mightily promote the work to remould all members of society into Juche-type revolutionaries, and thus further accelerate the revolution and construction. This movement enables the working people to have the ideological and spiritual qualities

the Juche-type revolutionaries should have and fulfil their duty as masters of the revolution and construction.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement not only sets itself the high goal of training all members of society into Juche-type revolutionaries but also shows the most revolutionary and scientific principles and ways of ideological remoulding to attain the goal successfully.

As it is conducted with workteams, workshops, factories and cooperative farms and other production units as main units, the movement renders it possible to closely combine ideological education with the fulfilment of economic tasks and apply to ideological education diverse forms and ways to suit specific features and tasks of individual persons and actual conditions. It properly combines ideological education with the practical struggle to implement our Party's lines and policies and enables the working people to admirably carry out their tasks.

Thus, the movement brings about a radical change in people's ideological viewpoint, way of thinking, attitude towards work, mode of activity and method and style of work.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement also makes it possible to widely introduce mechanization and automation in produc-

tion processes, train all working people into able builders of socialism with technical and cultural knowledge and steadily develop science and technique.

In the course of this movement, all domains and units make technical innovations with clear-cut goals and concrete plans. The working people not only get well versed in their machines and equipment but also strive to remake them. Thus, they make inventions and present new ideas and technical innovation proposals and conduct a mass technical innovation movement to introduce the achievements of science and technology in production.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement enables the working people to push forward the work to enhance the technical and cultural level of the working people in a mass movement.

As is shown by the experience of the Chongsan Cooperative Farm where all farmers can operate tractors and other modern farm machines, through the movement the working people acquire more than one technique.

The working people steadily raise their cultural and technical level through passing on technique and in such study-while-working educational institutions as factory high-



er specialized schools and factory colleges.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement enables the working people to constantly improve the qualitative indices of production by boosting their revolutionary zeal to produce more, better and faster and introducing new techniques and rational work methods.

As it embodies especially the principles of speed campaign, the most revolutionary method of developing work and an active combat form, this movement asks for carrying out the task posed within the shortest possible time without interruption or marking time and for ensuring the quality at the highest level.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement makes it possible to give full scope to intense loyalty and revolutionary zeal of the working people through the ideological revolution, enhance their technical and cultural level, ensure the proper organization of the economic work by the functionaries, and thereby create a very high rate in economic construction.

Through the movement the requirements of the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and the Tae'an work system are met more fully and the organization and guidance of economic work are conducted in keeping with the developing reality.

In particular, this movement makes it possible to bring about continued advance and leap forward in the three revolutions by enabling the administrative and economic institutions and working people's organizations, under the guidance of the Party organizations, to concentrate all efforts on the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

The movement has worked a new revolutionary change in the ideological and spiritual qualities of our working people.

Our working people are firmly guarding their revolutionary posts with a perfectly pure loyalty to the great leader and they know full well that they should carry out their revolutionary tasks without fail as

master and their sense of responsibility for their tasks is much higher than ever before. The unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people based on one idea and purpose is indestructible.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the three-revolution team members mightily promoting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement innovations are taking place one after another in the technical revolution and the economic and cultural construction.

Our Juche industry has extensively introduced mechanization, semi-automation, automation and remote control in different places including the Kim Chaek Iron Works in the northern section, the Pukchang Power Station and underground faces of Anju and Komdok, and actively improved technological processes, thus further strengthening itself and freeing the working people from hard, heat-affected and harmful labour. Under the bright ray of the rural theses, irrigation and electrification have already been realized in our socialist countryside, chemicalization, comprehensive mechanization, industrialization and modernization of agriculture have been in mighty progress and we reap bumper crops every year despite the serious influence of the cold front.

The cultural revolution has considerably raised the technical and cultural level of the working people as a whole, brought about great progress in the establishment of the socialist way of life and made town and country more modern.

Life shows that the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a mass innovation movement mightily promoting the three revolutions and greatly accelerating the socialist construction.

By dynamically pushing forward the movement displaying its inexhaustible vitality in our revolutionary practice, we will further accelerate the socialist construction and attain the high goals of the Second Seven-Year Plan with flying colours.

Man Is Master of the World



Li Sang Hyok

The Philosophical Institute under the
Academy of Social Sciences

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the famous proposition that man is master of everything and decides everything.

A correct grasp of the philosophical principle of the Juche idea furnishes the key to a deep, broad and right understanding of the idea and its originality and greatness.

One of the main aspects of the philosophical principle of the Juche idea is that

man is master of the world.

Man being master of the world means that man is the most developed being that takes the position of a master among all matters in the world. In other words, it means that man is a being which is not controlled by the world but controls it.

Then, why does man take the position of a master in the world?

Man—An Independent and Creative Social Being

What is man? and what are the essential features of man?—this has been the focus of meditation and study since the inception of mankind's philosophical thought.

Historically the idealists had tried to explain the nature of man ascribing it to something mysterious and spiritual and the materialists, too, had not gone beyond the metaphysical viewpoint which regards and understands man as a mere natural thing or a biological being.

Later, the understanding of man was put on a scientific footing but that of human

nature was not full.

The Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a perfect and scientific understanding of man's essential features for the first time in history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is a social being that is independent and creative." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. II, p. 214.)

Man is independent and creative. Precisely here lies the main feature of man radically

distinct from all other materials.

Then, what are independence and creativeness?

Independence is the essential and intrinsic nature of man who wants to live as a master of his own destiny, independent of the outer world.

Animals have no ability to distinguish themselves from the surrounding world and their destiny depends on it.

Man is not dependent on his surroundings but independent of them.

Needless to say, as he is also a biological being, man actively adjusts and adapts his physical structure and organ to the changes of the circumstances. But this is not enough for his existence.

For his existence man also tries to free himself from the shackles of the surrounding world and become master of his destiny. This nature enables man to live independently, not accommodating blindly himself to the outer world but subordinating its material objects to his will and demand.

Creativeness is the essential and intrinsic nature of man who remakes and changes the material objects of the outer world as he wishes and demands and creates the new.

Animals can neither remake and transform nature as they desire nor create the new, depending entirely on what are provided by nature for their existence.

As a matter of fact, animals, too, leave certain traces in nature and change it to some degree. However, such traces and change are unintentional for their existence. Animals' continued action on nature itself is also entirely unintentional and contingent.

Contrary to animals, man not only uses the material objects of the world as they are but also remakes and changes them in accord with his will and demand to meet his purpose. He also creates the new which are not existent in the world to gratify his needs.

This is the essential difference between

man's action and animals' instinctive action; and man's creativeness is one of the main factors which produce such difference.

Independence and creativeness are man's essential attributes and they are organically integrated.

The unity of independence and creativeness does not mean that they are of equal significance in man's existence and action.

Independence is the chief cause of man's action and creativeness is the guarantee of his independent action. In this meaning, independence can be said the basis of creativeness and creativeness the guarantee of independence.

Then, why can man alone be independent and creative?

It is mainly because man is a superb material being with highly developed and perfect physical structure and organ.

Man has the brains, a highly organized and developed physical organ with which those of any higher animals cannot bear comparison. Without the brains man cannot perform such a special function as conscious action, mental action peculiar to him.

Man procures means and materials of life for himself with the organ of locomotion performing the creative function which any organs of animals cannot do.

As men have such a biological superiority, they, unlike biological objects, could be banded together socially, become a social being and act independently and creatively.

Such superiority is an essential prerequisite to making men independent and creative. But it is not enough.

What is more important in making them so is that men are social beings that live, cooperating with each other, with the mental and material wealth amassed in the course of socio-historical development.

As they are such social beings, men have great power which the biological objects having only naked bodies cannot possess.

Their social combination enables them to have, above all, a tremendous mental energy.

It makes it possible to pool their wisdom and strength in their activities to transform the world and jointly accumulate and use their results.

An important means for this is language. Through language men establish their knowledge and experiences as objective, and their mentality, which is confined only within the brains of individuals and is subjective, turns into a social consciousness. Social consciousness makes men jointly accumulate and use experiences and knowledge obtained in the struggle for their existence and act with an ever-increasing mental energy.

Social combination also provides men with

an enormous material power with which to successfully conquer nature.

Social combination and cooperation enable men to conduct creative activity to conquer nature with a great strength which individuals cannot have. What is fundamental here is material wealth including labour tools. Through labour men turn the material power gained from nature into material wealth including labour tools and preserve it in an objective form and hand it down to posterity for joint use.

As seen above, since men are social beings that live cooperating with each other, they can have material and mental power gained and accumulated socially and want to live an independent and creative life.

Man Is the Most Advanced Being Controlling the World

The real world surrounding man is a material one. There are innumerable things and phenomena in the world. The world consists of complicated and various things and phenomena from corpuscle to the enormous celestial body, from the simplest and lowest inorganic substances to men, the most highly developed living organism.

The things and phenomena in the world are neither an "amalgamation of sensations" nor products of an "absolute idea," a "universal spirit," god or supernatural power as the idealists asserted.

No matter how diverse and changeful they may be, they can never be non-material and mysterious. There is only one world, the material world which objectively exists and

moves.

They, without exception, are the objective reality existing independent of man's consciousness. So it is said that the world consists of matters. But they play different roles in the existence and development of the world. It is because the material objects at different stages of development vary in their modes of existence and power of movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most advanced and powerful of all beings in the world." (Ibid., p. 163.)

The Juche idea explains the world with man, the most advanced being, at the centre and the features of other material beings in their relations with him.

The inorganic materials make dynamic, physical and chemical movements, the simplest and lowest movements, for their existence.

Living matters are qualitatively different from inorganic ones in the mode of existence and power of movement.

They, unlike inorganic materials, conduct living activities. Living activity, their mode of existence, is a movement of higher form containing the dynamic, physical and chemical movements within itself. The main feature of living activity is the adaptability of organism to the surrounding circumstances. Developed organisms have greater adaptability.

For their adaptability, living matters can live in line with the change of conditions and surroundings.

As he is the most advanced being, man has the highest and most perfect modes of action and existence.

Man is an independent and creative being and the mode of his existence is his independent and creative activity to transform and control nature and society as he wishes and demands.

In their mode of existence and power of movement, developed materials and less developed materials are connected with and act on each other in the following two aspects:

One is that the existence of the former depends on that of the latter.

The existence and development of living materials depend on inorganic nature. The existence and growth of animals and plants, for example, are greatly affected by inorganic nature such as temperature, humidity, sunrays and soil. Without the nutriments and living conditions provided by inorganic nature they cannot live even for a moment. In such a meaning, we can say that it is one important aspect of the connection that the existence of the developed material depends

on that of the less developed one.

Another aspect is that the former uses the latter for its existence.

This is one of the main features of the former's mode of existence.

Man is radically different from the general living organisms in the level and character of the use.

Animals and plants use the inorganic materials within their renewing and accommodating power to adapt themselves to inorganic nature. Therefore, when they adapt themselves to the change of inorganic nature the individual or specific animals and plants survive and otherwise, they are extinct. Living organisms like animals and plants do not go beyond their renewing power. So they only adapt themselves to the natural circumstances and cannot actively transform and change them.

It can be said, therefore, that the existence and destiny of living organisms like animals and plants depend on inorganic nature and are restricted by it.

However, the relations of man, the most advanced being, with the less developed materials such as inorganic matters and living materials are qualitatively different from those of living organisms such as animals and plants with inorganic matters.

Man also depends on material beings and uses them for his existence and development.

But man is independent and creative and carries on independent and creative activity for his existence. So he, unlike animals and plants, does not use inorganic matters offered by nature as they are but changes and transforms them.

Man not only uses things offered by nature as they are but also transforms and changes and uses for himself even the things and phenomena which cannot be used as

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" Published in Foreign Languages

"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," the historic report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central meeting in celebration of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1978, was issued by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabian, German and Japanese.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is respectfully printed in the work.

It contains the important problems for accelerating the nationwide victory of our revolution and the victory of the world revolution. Its system is:

1. Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Juche Idea in State Activity and Energetically Carry On Three Revolutions.

2. Let Us Smash the "Two Koreas" Plot and Peacefully Reunify the Country.

3. Countries of New-Emerging Forces, Unite and Fight against Imperialism and All Other Forms of Dominationism.

they are or act upon him unfavourably.

Man gives new attributes to the things and phenomena and makes new things which do not exist in nature.

Animals and plants use other material objects within the limit and ability of their renewal. But man is limitless in transforming and using them. Of course, a generation of mankind is limited in transforming and using the material objects of the outer world in a given period. However, in the whole course of human history, mankind has no limit.

With the rise of man there appeared new things created by him in the world which had consisted only of natural things and with the pass of time many material objects which had been beyond human control were gradually transformed to be used by man through his creative activities. This is a hard

objective reality.

As seen above, man's existence and destiny, unlike that of animals and plants, is not dependent on and controlled by nature but he subordinates the outer world to himself and controls it. This is the essential difference of man from inorganic or living materials in general in his relations with other material beings and it is a product of man's independence and creativeness.

Indeed, there are various things and phenomena in the world and they make different movements and their positions in the real world are different. But there are and can be, no material beings in the world which can be master. Only man can be the most developed and powerful being, the only being which can be the master of the world as he is an independent and creative social being.

Nanpaitzu Meeting and Steady Upsurge in the Korean Revolution

November 25 this year is the 40th anniversary of the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new Juche-oriented strategic and tactical policy to bring about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The time around the Nanpaitzu Meeting was the hardest of the fifteen years of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic policy, the guerrilla bases of a new type were established around Mt. Paekdu after 1936 and the anti-Japanese armed struggle expanded and intensified. Particularly under the impact of the push into the homeland by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle raged more furiously across the land.

Quite alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists made desperate efforts, thinking they could not continue their war of aggression without immobilizing the KPRA, the chief obstacle to their plan of aggression. While further intensifying the brutal repression of the patriotic people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the underground revolutionary organizations, they mobilized a large force more than 200,000 strong—the main divisions of the Kwantung Army deployed along the Soviet-Manchurian border and part of their forces in China proper and "crack" 15 brigades of the puppet Manchukuo Army as well as the police and self-defence corps—to "wipe out" the KPRA in east, north and south Manchuria, particularly in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu (where the main force of the KPRA was operating).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the KPRA units to assemble at Nanpaitzu, Mengchiang County and convened a historic meeting there.

The Nanpaitzu Meeting held under his guidance was attended by the commanding officers of the KPRA.

The meeting discussed the immediate strategic policy of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare to cope with the prevailing situation, the problem of reorganizing the KPRA 1st

and 2nd Armies and the problem of restoring or forming the revolutionary organizations in Korea and the enemy-controlled areas of east and south Manchuria.

At the meeting the great leader first made a report on the prevailing situation and the immediate strategic policy of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

In his report he set forth the strategic policy and the immediate political and military tasks to bring about a steady upsurge in the anti-Japanese armed struggle to cope with the obtaining situation.

First he presented the task of further increasing the armament of our army to totally frustrate the enemy's large-scale "punitive" operations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke in this vein:

... In order to destroy the enemy's manpower by meeting the Japanese imperialists' "large-scale mopping-up operations" with prompt and bold action we must secure the superiority of our army over the enemy in per-unit armament.

In those days the armament of a 500-strong unit of the KPRA was much better than that of the enemy.

But, in order to foil the Japanese imperialists' "large-scale punitive operations" and attain the ultimate goal it was necessary to further increase the armament of the KPRA.

Next the great leader presented the strategic policy of dealing the enemy crushing blows by means of large-unit operations against the enemy's large-scale offensives and extending the armed struggle to the border zone and into Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

As the Japanese imperialists seek to "wipe out" our army by their large units, our army too must destroy the enemy by such units.

This was a wise policy which took into full account its feasibility.

The KPRA had soldiers steeled through many battles and excellent commanders capable of leading the large-unit operations.

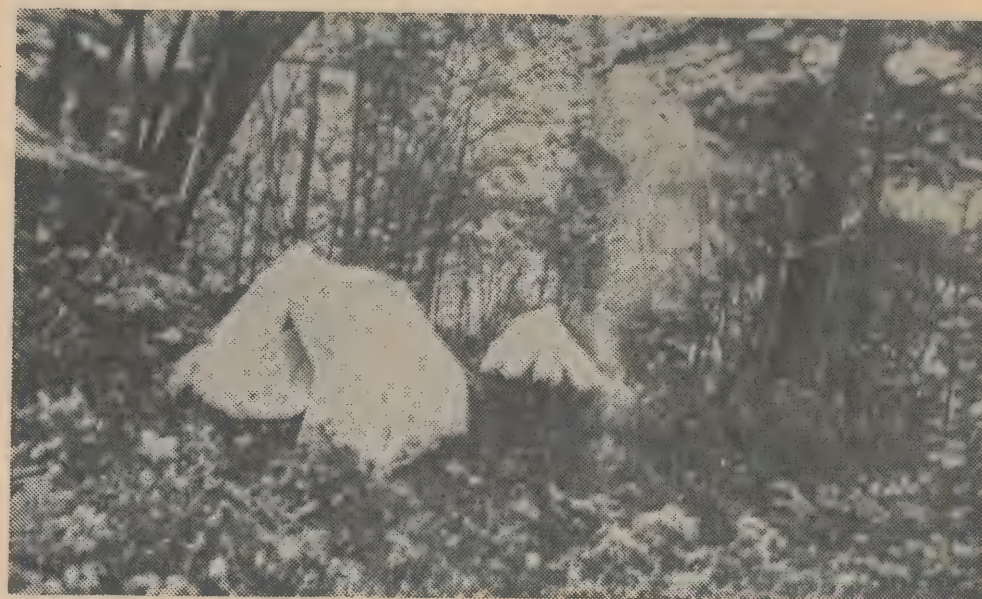
It was also numerically very strong. Large-unit operations were imperative to

secure war supplies—food, clothing and ammunition.

As the enemy established "concentration villages" and permanently stationed 200-300 men there, large-unit operations were needed to attack the enemy and obtain war supplies.

Taking into consideration the characteristics of guerrilla warfare, the great leader said that large-unit operations should be closely combined with small-unit operations to deal the enemy forces annihilating blows.

He also stressed the need of rebuilding and reorganizing the wrecked revolutionary organizations and conducting mass political work among the broad sections of people in combination with military operations.



This is where the Nanpaitzu Meeting was held

At the meeting the great leader reorganized the KPRA into three regional units and designated their spheres of action in order to launch a large-scale offensive against the enemy.

These new policies proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, were Juche-oriented and most revolutionary ones based on a scientific analysis of the politico-military situation and the balance of forces between our army and the enemy at that time.

The Nanpaitzu Meeting was of enormous historic significance in bringing about a steady upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

While fighting to annihilate the Japanese imperialists, we must conduct vigorous mass political work to organize and mobilize the masses. We must restore the revolutionary organizations wrecked by the enemy in Korea and northeast China and imbue the broad masses with faith in the sure victory of the national-liberation war.

This was a correct policy to imbue the people under the Japanese imperialists' fascist repression with faith in the victory of the revolution and to get broader masses of people to take an active part in the anti-Japanese struggle.

centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle by firmly adhering to the Juche line for the Korean revolution and in rousing the people to seize new victories.

It was a node in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic Nanpaitzu Meeting, our people look back upon with deep emotion the path of steady upsurge which the Korean revolution has traversed, overcoming trying ordeals, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and renew their firm resolve to follow the road of the revolution forever with the great leader.

A Great Document and A New Turn in Remoulding Ideological Consciousness

This year our people significantly mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Communist Education," a historic speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on November 20, 1958 at a short course for agitators of the city and county Party committees of the country.

This immortal classic is a great document which gave a scientific and perfect answer to the fundamental problems of the educational work to remould the ideological consciousness of people which is important in continuing the revolution after the socialist revolution; and it is a programme document of weighty theoretical and practical import which provided us with a weapon for our revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The respected and beloved leader published this historic work at a time when a fresh big upsurge had taken place in our revolution and construction.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader, all Party members and working people had dashed ahead at the speed of Chollima to carry out the tasks given by the Party faster and better, upholding the letter addressed by the September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee to the Party members.

As a result, great victories had been won for the first two years of the Five-Year Plan, the first of its kind in our history.

But our people had to move ahead faster than others, because they had lived a hard life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to reach the eminence of socialism as early as possible, it is necessary to arm the masses of the working people firmly with communist ideology. Unless we provide a thoroughgoing ideological education, unless we wage the ideological struggle to the end, we will not be able to ensure the advance of the revolution nor consolidate the victories we have already won."

In his work, the respected and beloved leader said that the revolution we are carrying on is precisely a struggle to shatter all that is outmoded and to create things that are new, and that the struggle between the new and the old, between progress and conservatism, between activeness and passivity, between collectivism and individualism, and in general between socialism and capitalism—such is the content of our revolutionary struggle.

In a word, the cause of socialist construction can be victorious only in the course of sweeping away all the outdated and corrupt things that stand in our way.

The great leader made a scientific analysis of such objective demand, spoke about our economic situation and the prospect of our economic development and gave an original elucidation of the main contents and ways of the educational work to remould the people's ideological consciousness which is important in promoting socialist construction.

He taught us that bringing home to all the working people the superiority of socialism over capitalism is important, first of all, in the remoulding of people's ideological consciousness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

said:

"It is important, first of all, to bring home to the working people the superiority of socialism and communism over capitalism.

"Capitalist society is 'heaven' for the handful of exploiters and oppressors, but it is 'hell' for the overwhelming majority of the population, the exploited and oppressed working people."

Ours is the best socialist system.

Under this system the working people are master of everything and all things in society serve them, and the state bears full responsibility for the material and cultural welfare of workers, peasants and other working people. The economy, culture, science and technology develop steadily at a high rate, the politico-ideological unity of the working people is rock-firm and their comradely co-operation is developing daily.

The respected and beloved leader's policy of educating the working people on the superiority of socialism over capitalism serves as a guide in equipping the working people closely with the working-class consciousness, promoting their revolutionization and working-classization and making them have revolutionary pride. Only when they are thus educated can the working people be inspired to defend the socialist system and further strengthen and develop it.

He also said that it was necessary to teach them the truth that the new certainly win and the old fall in ruin.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in Korea can be cited as an instance.

Although a weak force compared with powerful Japanese imperialism, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, as a new force representing the long-cherished desire of the people and justice, bravely fought in defiance of all difficulties because they counted on the support of the popular masses and were firmly convinced that outdated and corrupt Japanese imperialism would inevitably collapse,

and they finally defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated their country.

As seen above, the new, weak at first, are sure to emerge triumphant before long according to the law of social progress.

Socialism represents the new. It is sure to prevail over the outmoded, corrupt capitalist forces and capitalism inevitably ruins.

When they know clearly this truth the working people can have a deep faith in the justness and victory of the revolutionary cause and stoutly fight for the triumph of the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also said:

"Another important point in communist education is to combat individualism and selfishness, which are major obstacles to the reorganization of society along communist lines."

There is no room for individualism and selfishness, the remnants of obsolete capitalist ideology, in socialist society based on collectivism. They are obstacles to the defence of the socialist gains and the consolidation of the already triumphant socialist system and hinder our forward movement to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

It, therefore, is important to combat them for the revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society.

The respected and beloved leader said that it was important to teach the working people the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The socialist revolution and the building of socialism are carried out with a national state as a unit, there is national boundary and nations make the revolution in their countries. Without love for one's country and nation can one be faithful neither to the revolution in one's country nor to proletarian internationalism.

The respected and beloved leader's idea on education on the spirit of socialist patriot-

ism and proletarian internationalism clearly shows that a working man who tries wholeheartedly to build up his socialist home town or village can at the same time be an ardent patriot of his socialist country and, further, an internationalist fighter for the common interests of all the socialist countries and the working class throughout the world.

In particular, this idea provided an important guarantee for training the working people to be revolutionaries faithful to the revolution in their country, revolutionaries making the revolution in their country independently and creatively and for establishing Juche in the remoulding of ideological consciousness.

The great leader said that yet another important matter in the remoulding of the people's ideological consciousness is to cultivate in the people the spirit of love for labour which creates the wealth of human society and is the source of all the welfare of mankind.

In exploiter society labour is regarded as mean and toilsome drudgery, but in our socialist society it has become the greatest honour, sacred duty and pleasure.

Under the exploitative system an idle life is regarded as honourable. But, under our socialist system it is most shameful, whose principle is, "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

The respected and beloved leader said that an idler is a parasite living at the expense of others and that we should launch a resolute ideological battle against the able-bodied idlers and loafers among our ranks.

Lastly in his work, he taught us that we should educate the working people in the spirit of continuous revolution, in the revolutionary spirit of steady advance and continued innovation.

Our revolution demands uninterrupted ad-

vance.

The respected and beloved leader taught us that we should not be content with the fulfilment of one revolutionary task but set forth and accomplish one new task after another, because the victory we have already won serves as a preparation for a bigger victory tomorrow, as a basis for further advancement.

Specifically for us there still remain the tasks of reunifying the country and then carrying out the democratic and socialist revolutions in south Korea and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche throughout Korea and, further, sweeping away imperialism from the whole world and winning the final victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class. To do this, we must uphold the banner of continued revolution.

The great leader clarified the fundamental principles to be followed in the remoulding of ideological consciousness.

He presented an original idea of firmly basing the remoulding of the working people's ideological consciousness on the establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system and closely combining communist education with education on Party policies and the revolutionary traditions.

He taught us that under socialism the basic method of mass education was to influence the people by positive examples.

As taught by him, we have vigorously conducted the educational work to remould the ideological consciousness of the people. As a result, there has been great progress in this work and new changes have taken place in our revolution and construction.

Our people will thoroughly defend and implement the unique thought of the respected and beloved leader on the remoulding of ideological consciousness and continue to dash towards the higher peak of socialism.

Great Concern and Efforts for Development of Fruit Farming

Crops of apple, peach, plum, pear, persimmon, jujube and other fruits are quite excellent this year too in Pukchong, a famous apple producer on the east coast, and Kwail County, a youth orchard known as the biggest orchard in our country, and at Pongsan, Hwangju, Pyongyang, Onchon, Sukchon and Chongju state fruit farms and orchards of cooperative farms throughout the country.

From orchards covering hills and fields and well-ripened fruits we feel heartily grateful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his untiring efforts made to create such a precious wealth for the eternal prosperity of the country.

Far-reaching Plan Worked Out in War Flame

On October 5, 1951, when the whole country was in war flames and everything was directed to victory in the war, the great leader was returning from his frontline inspection tour. He stopped his car on a pass at the Nunggum village, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang (then Tangjong village, Chonghwa County). Hills were burning by the enemy incendiary bombs and clouds of dust were rising from the bomb-craters.

He came out of the car and looked awhile at the hills riddled by bombs and burnt trees and said:

"Let's turn these scorched hills into an orchard. Pyongyang is near here and if we fertilize lands we can make an orchard here. From now we should prepare fruits to give the People's Army men and people after the victorious war ... and it can be a fruit supply base for the capital in the future."

His suite felt a lump in their throat. He was confident of victory in the war and pro-

posed to create an orchard for the eternal prosperity of the generations to come when the life-and-death war was at its height.

He pointed the direction of Taehyon and Chudang villages and stressed the need to turn hills around into orchards.

And he told the functionaries to lay out not small but big orchards as they should be handed down from generation to generation and grow fruits liked by our people and agreeable to our climate.

Upon his return to the Supreme Headquarters, he found Tangjong village, Chonghwa County, on the operational map, and designated it by a circle and wrote distinctly: "To create orchards."

Thus a fruit farm arose in the war fire out of his warm love for the people and according to a far-reaching plan to provide them with delicious fruits in every season and create a fruit supply base for the capital. In order to translate into reality his plan, the fatherly leader took an epoch-making measure; he made the Cabinet adopt, in August 1952, a decision on establishing or expanding state fruit farms in different places and planting new species of fruit trees suited to our weather and soil on a large scale.

Thus, in the grim days of the war the groundwork was laid for turning the hills all over the country into orchards for the eternal prosperity of the nation and youth orchards began to strike their strong roots deep into the ground.

Seeing Future of Fruit Culture at a Place

After the ceasefire the great leader put into practice on a full scale his far-reaching

plan to plant orchards on the hills of the country. He cared to send fruit saplings raised at nursery farms established in the wartime to different places. Thus in the autumn that year fruit trees began to grow in the east and west coasts of the country.

In March 1957, the great leader inspected Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province. He spoke about the significance of fruit growing in developing the national economy and promoting the people's welfare, the need to rapidly develop fruit culture and its prospect, and called upon the entire people to create orchards, the wealth of the country. In October 1959 he visited again Ryongjon village, Pukchong County. He went up to a terraced orchard with the gradient of over 40 degrees to have a full understanding of fruit cultivation and show ways to further develop it.

He said that the orchard there was very good and that in order to make other orchards of the country as good as it was as early as possible, other orchards in Pukchong County should be so first.

The Japs, he continued, said that apple trees could not yield more than 50 years but we must make them bear fruits for over a hundred years. And he picked up a fallen apple and cleaned it with handkerchief, stressing that they should not spoil even a single apple.

He had sent the Korean apples taken from the enemy near Liangshuichuantzu to the children in the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

With such boundless love he wanted to make our people eat as many fruits as possible.

He went up and down high and low hills in Pukchong County to make Ryongjon village set an example in fruit growing to the whole country. Early in April 1961 he visited again the village with a far-reaching plan to bring about a new change in fruit

culture.

He said that he came again to Pukchong as he had seen splendid terraced orchards during his previous visit and proposed to organize a demonstration-lesson and hold a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A few days after, on April 7, in his presence, the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at Ryongjon village to spread the experience of Pukchong County and turn the hills of the country into golden hills, silk hills.

At the meeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If we are to plant orchards on the plains with ease, there would be no need for us to have taken the trouble of coming here to Pukchong to hold this meeting.

"The merit of the people in Pukchong lies precisely in the fact that they have put good orchards on the hillsides unsuited to other crops. By using such slopes, they have laid out splendid terraced orchards....

"We consider that the experience of Pukchong County in planting fine orchards on hillsides is a valuable one, an experience that should be drawn on by all the other counties of our country."

The fatherly leader said that the large-scale expansion of orchards represented a tremendous nature-remaking project and an honourable revolutionary task not only for the prosperity of the country and the welfare of our generation but also for that of the generations to come and showed the concrete orientation and ways to carry out this huge work with success.

All Country Produces Great Abundance of Fruits

According to the instructions of the respected and beloved leader, our people rose as one to create a new wealth of the country

in all parts of the country from the bank of the Tuman River at the northern tip to the villages near the Demarcation Line and planted orchards in hills, forming terraces and laying roads. Thus orchards mushroomed after the Pukchong Meeting. He paid great attention to the management of orchards.

He called functionaries of the Songhwa Fruit Farm to him, and emphasized that Juche should be established in the management of a big fruit farm and taught them in detail about matters arising in the management of the farm including pruning and distribution of species of fruit trees.

On October 13, 1963, he visited the Pyongyang Fruit Farm and cast his eyes over a vast stretch of the farm for a while. Then he said with satisfaction to the functionaries there that they had done work pretty well and their farm pleased him and earnestly told them to manage the farm well, taking better care of it, building it up

according to plans and energetically promoting mechanization and chemicalization.

Later on, he visited many orchards and stressed the need to do fruit culture, including pruning, framing and planting, in accord with our specific conditions.

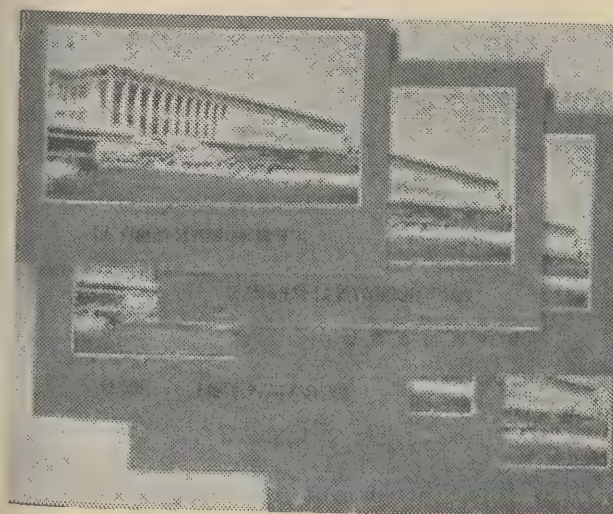
When he saw a stream flowing through an orchard, he instructed to straighten it to protect the orchard. He also told farmers to manure and weed orchards well.

Under the constant concern of the fatherly leader today three thousand and several hundred large orchards and fruit farms including the vast youth orchard have appeared with an area of 300,000 *chongbo*. During the Six-Year Plan (1971—1976) our fruit production increased 2.2 times.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our fruit growing is making remarkable progress. We will produce a greater abundance of fruits during the Second Seven-Year Plan, and provide our people with different kinds of fruits in every season.

Album "The Korean Revolution Museum"

Published by Foreign Languages
Publishing House
Size 4 × 6²
64 pages

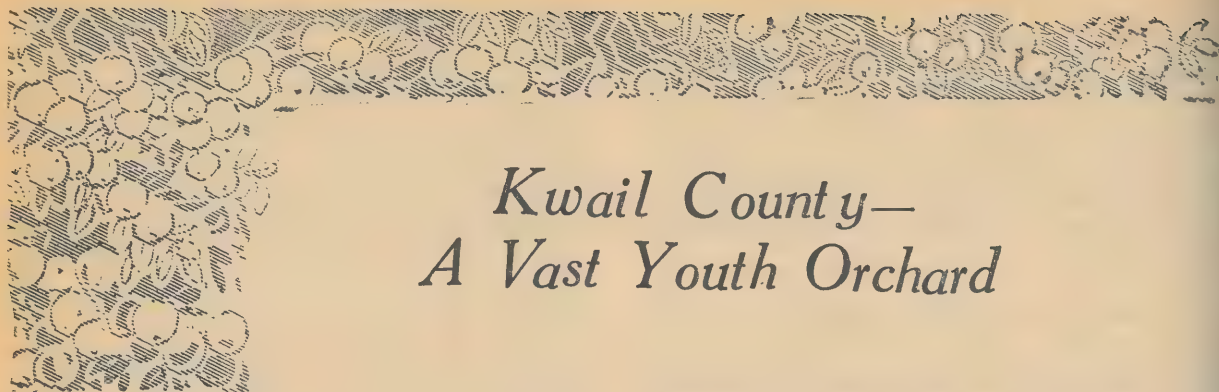


The Korean Revolution Museum in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, displays the mementoes showing the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung over half a century.

The album "The Korean Revolution Museum" shows precious historical materials in the museum on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance and lofty virtues.

It will help to study the history of his revolutionary activities.

It was published in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Japanese.



Kwail County— A Vast Youth Orchard

Many foreign friends like to visit Kwail County widely known as a lovely cultural recreation centre and enjoy the sweet of ripening fruits.

The county on the west coast of our country is a combined farm engaged exclusively in fruit growing and a big fruit producer which belongs to the largest orchards in the world.

This county boasts of several thousand *chongbo* of orchards planted in fields and hills lying along the coastline. Now it produces several times as much fruits as what our country grew in the pre-liberation days.

It raised plentiful crops of fruits this year too. It grows different kinds of fruits—apples,

Well-ripened apples are harvested without spoilage



pears, peaches, persimmons, jujubes, grapes, plums, apricots and cherries.

Apples count over 60 varieties.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Large-scale expansion of orchards represents a tremendous nature-remaking project and a great revolutionary undertaking for improving the people's living conditions. This is not simply work for the welfare of our present generation; it is an honourable task for the welfare of the future generations."

The fatherly leader had elaborated a far-reaching plan to turn the country into an orchard producing a great abundance of various fruits. Confident of victory, even in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the whole country was in flames he established this fruit farm.

He sent tens of thousands of fruit saplings raised in the flames of the war and instructed to grow each of them well, saying that they were the precious wealth of the country which should be handed down to the generations to come.

Upholding the respected and beloved leader's instructions, the people in Kwail County energetically carried out a grand nature-remaking project to expand orchards in a big way.

They created a windbreak of more than 200 *chongbo* on the coast to protect orchards and fruits from the sea wind and salt water, and terraced all orchards on slopes and laid orchard roads 160 kilometres long.

They carried out river improvement and irrigation projects through a mass movement.

They improved the cold and moist lands, and dammed up streams and built many reservoirs and irrigation ponds and set up over

50 pumping stations.

Thus a well-regulated irrigation system was established to protect all orchards in the county from drought and flood.

Mechanization was rapidly promoted in fruit farming. Hundreds of tractors now work in the orchards. The number of trucks in 1977 increased three times that in 1967. The fruit farm has thousands of automatic sprayers, weeders, water pumps and other production implements.

Planes spray fruit trees with agricultural chemicals and 95 per cent of fruit farming is done by machines.

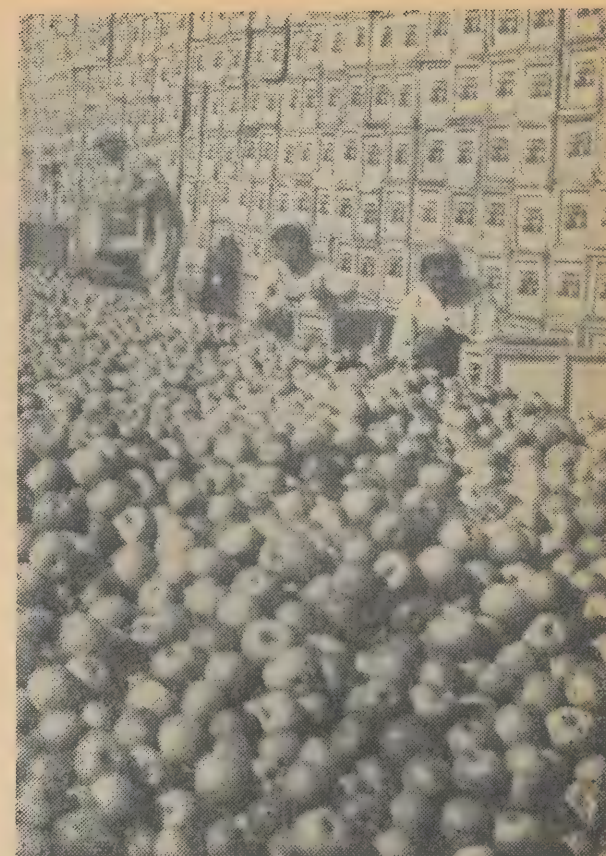
The application of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals increases every year.

The new pruning method lengthened the life of fruit trees and increased their fruit yield.

Fruit output has grown every year. In 1977, as against 1967, fruit yield increased 8 times.

This owes to the great leader who, though busy with state affairs, visited the county many times and gave highly important teachings on developing fruit cultivation and looked after the people there.

He went to branch farms and climbed hills, high and low, tramping in the mud and slush of the roadway through the rain and snow, and had a full understanding of the farm work, seeing how strong fruit trees were, counting flowers and measuring the space between



Apple packing

The vast youth orchard has produced a rich crop of apples



trees, and pointed out the clear-cut direction and ways to develop fruit growing.

The farm applies the unique workteam cost-accounting system established by the great leader. It is divided into several branch farms, each having 400-500 *chongbo*; the branch farms consist of workteams, each having 40-50 *chongbo*. The workteam cost-accounting system enables the workteam members to work with high responsibility and activeness and do fruit cultivation scientifically.

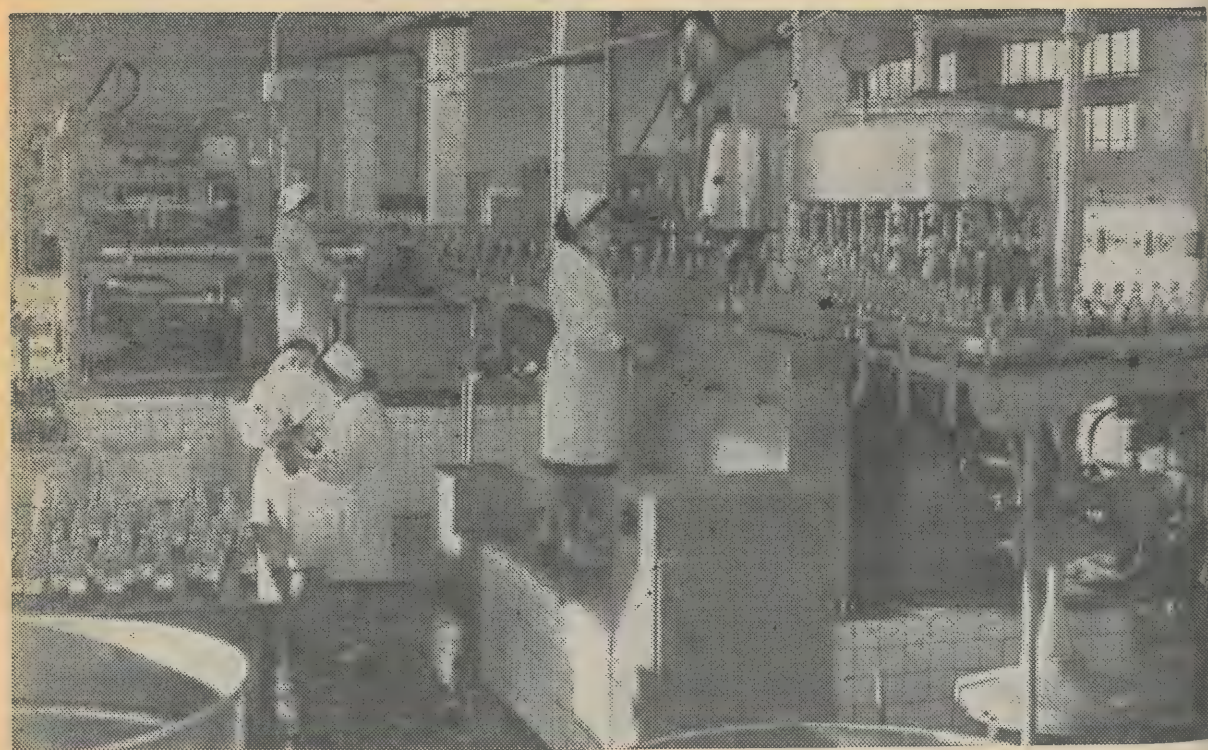
Under the fatherly leader's concern, fruit processing, along with fruit production, has made great progress on the farm.

The county seat has a modern fruit processing factory with a yearly capacity of 30,000-40,000 tons.

The factory produces scores of kinds of canned apple, pear, peach and other fruits, and more than 30 kinds of processed foodstuffs including jelly, fruit wine, jam and juice.

Its products go to different parts of the country and to foreign markets.

Part of the Pungchon Fruit Processing Factory



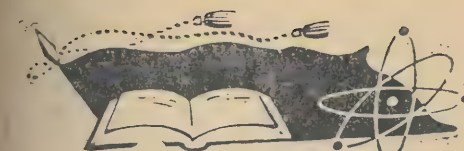
The county seat, once a small farm village, has now become a political, economic and cultural center of the county and a supply base for the countryside.

The county had only a few private schools in the pre-liberation days, but now it boasts of 31 schools, primary and senior middle schools and a higher fruit-growing school. It had no medical service establishment in the pre-liberation years. But now it has a county people's hospital and village hospitals and clinics with sickrooms, maternity facilities and children's wards.

Indeed, today Kwail County has turned into a big fruit producer, a paradise for the people, under the loving care of the fatherly leader.

Today the people in the county are striving to make innovations in fruit processing and storage and pay back the fatherly leader's favours.

Kwon O Sik



Socialist Educational System in Our Country

In his immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education," the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fully explained all problems—the total establishment of the socialist educational system in our country, its advantages and the tasks for its consolidation and development, etc.

The theory on the socialist educational system laid down in the theses serves as a powerful theoretical and practical weapon in establishing the socialist educational system and consolidating and developing it and conducting socialist education.

Our socialist educational system established by the great leader is a new Juche-based educational system fully embodying the immortal Juche idea and a revolutionary, popular and best one consonant with the nature of socialist society.

Our socialist educational system is an all-people educational one which provides all members of society with an opportunity of learning.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist education is an all-people education aimed at training not a small section of people but all members of society into men of a communist type." ("Theses on Socialist Education," Eng. ed., p. 42.)

Whether all members of society are provided with an opportunity of learning or not is a major yardstick testing the superiority of educational system.

If an educational system is to be a genuinely superior one, not a small section of people but all members of society must have the right and freedom to study to their heart's content.

In exploiter-class society only a small privileged section of society has the full right of study but the sweeping majority of working people and their sons and daughters can not learn.

In socialist society, however, everyone can

study.

All-people education in socialist society is firmly guaranteed by socialist compulsory education.

The great leader has fully established the best system of universal compulsory education in our country which gives education to the entire people without exception.

Our Party and Government have striven to introduce compulsory schooling after liberation and effected it stage by stage.

They introduced universal compulsory primary education in 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967, and since 1972 we enforced universal 11-year compulsory education.

Compulsory school education basic to compulsory education is in force and all working people also study obligatorily in some kind of educational institutions. This enables not only the rising generation but also all the working people, including adults who were denied school opportunity in exploiter society in the past, to study and prepare themselves as comprehensively developed men of a new Juche type and our country has become literally a "land of education," a "land of learning".

The theses gives account of the establishment of a system of universal compulsory education in our country and its advantages and sets out a grand goal of introducing compulsory higher education in the future as a task for further developing and perfecting the universal compulsory educational system.

Only when even higher education is made compulsory will the universal compulsory educational system, as the socialist educational system, be perfected finally and all members of society can become comprehensively-developed men of a new type possessed of the high cultural and technical level

of college graduate.

The system of compulsory higher education, as advanced originally by the great leader, is a perfect socialist compulsory educational system which enables everyone to receive higher education at state expense.

The great policy of introducing compulsory higher education laid down in the theses represents a potent weapon in training all members of society into most dignified and powerful social beings, harmoniously-developed men of a new Juche type and further accelerating our people's onward movement.

The superiority of our socialist educational system is that it is universal free education and makes the entire people study at state expense.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most thoroughgoing free education is ensured in our country on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people." (Ibid., p. 47.)

The proper development of educational work needs much expense. Where individual members of society bear huge educational expense and the educational institutions are used for money-making, people cannot practically enjoy the right to study, no matter how much "compulsory education" is advertised. Real compulsory education, therefore, must be guaranteed by free education.

In our country the system of state-financed universal free education was fully established under which the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people: school education from kindergarten to college and different forms of social education and adult education are state-financed and free.

We owe our most thoroughgoing universal free education entirely to the great leader; and it is the brilliant fruition of his idea on compulsory free education presented in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The superiority of our socialist educational system lies in providing the working people with an opportunity of studying while working.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The educational system of studying while working is a superior educational system which enables the working people in differ-

ent branches of socialist construction to study under some kind of educational system while continuing with their productive activities and their own work." (Ibid., p. 48.)

Giving education to all members of society without exception is an important principle that the working-class Party and state should observe in their activities. The regular educational system alone is not enough to give all people education in accord with this principle. To do this there must be the educational system of studying while working along with the regular educational system.

The educational system of studying while working makes it possible to train large numbers of competent cadres equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook and versed in both theory and practice, and it closely combines educational work with socialist construction.

As a result of the establishment of this type of educational system, besides the regular one, not only the rising generation but all people including the working people study without letup all through their lives, fully preparing themselves as revolutionaries.

The superiority of our socialist educational system is also found in the fact that the state nurses and educates children collectively at its own and public expense.

The proper rearing and education of all the preschool children is one of important problems in socialist education.

In order to bring up children to be masters of society, dependable reserves of the revolution, they should be reared and educated collectively in modern facilities from childhood.

Under the great leader's deep concern a socialist system of nursing and educating children was established in our country under which all the preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Our socialist educational system is giving full play to its great advantages and indestructible vitality in actual life.

All the working people and youngsters in our country are striving to make their socialist educational system shine forever, highly proud of their best educational system under which they study to their heart's content.

KAESONG CITY



Kaesong, with a long history is a city situated in the central western coastal area of Korea.

It was the capital city, the political, economic and cultural centre, of Koryo, a feudal state in Korea, for about 500 years from 919, the year after its founding, to 1392. At that time it was a leading international city in Asia.

Kaesong containing Kaepung, Panmun and Changpung Counties is a municipality directly under central authority equivalent to a province administratively.

It borders on North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Kangwon Province and the Military Demarcation Line.

Under Rulers' Oppression

Kaesong had been under the occupation

of the US imperialist aggressors over several years even after the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It came under the control of our Republic during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

It was a commercial city and the farm villages around it were backward under the harsh Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It had few industrial establishments.

It could not supply its own needs for food and brought it from South Hwanghae Province and other neighbouring provinces. The majority of its population were traders and petty handicraftsmen with no stable jobs.

After the August 15, 1945 liberation, Kaesong was an important aggressive base for the US imperialist invaders against the northern half of the Republic. For war preparations they set up many fascist repressive machines and flagrantly violated people's democratic freedoms and rights.

Part of Kaesong City



Our heroic People's Army repelled the armed invasion launched by the US imperialists and their stooges, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, on June 25, 1950 and moved over to counteroffensive and liberated Kaesong from the colonial yoke of US imperialism.

From Consumer to Producer

In the bosom of the Republic guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Kaesong started its new history as a producer from a consumer, as a youth city.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promo-

Famous Kaesong insam wine is mass-produced



tion of the welfare of the people."

Taking into full account the Kaesong people's life deteriorated by the half-a-century-long colonial rule of US and Japanese imperialists and the war, the fatherly leader set forth a wise policy and ways to rapidly stabilize and improve their life and gave careful guidance to put them into reality.

Under his deep concern and wise guidance a large number of modern light industry factories were built in the city in a short space of time after ceasefire.

Kaesong had only a few small weaving mills in the past. But now it has the big Kaesong Textile Mill producing over 600 kinds of cloths with beautiful patterns in large quantities and medium and small modern textile mills. The city's cloth output steadily increased. Today the Kaesong Textile Mill produces only in half a day what all weaving mills in the city put out in a pre-liberation year.

Besides textile industry, knitwear, clothing, food, daily necessities and *insam* processing industries have made rapid progress.

Engineering and metal-working industries, building-materials, mining, chemical, fibre and paper industries have also developed in the city.

As a result, Kaesong, which was a commercial-consumer city and had no industry to speak of in the past, is daily prospering as a giant base of socialist light industry, as a powerful base of local industry.

Agriculture has also developed in the Kaesong district. After liberation it newly built 18 reservoirs. Songdo, Okryon, Sangdo, Toksu and other reservoirs are linked with each other, forming a well-regulated irrigation system. So the city reaps a rich and stable harvest every year, not affected by any big flood and drought. It is amply supplied with tractors and other modern farm machines, and chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, and farmers work joyfully with ease and produce grain enough and to spare every year.

Happy Life

Only after they came under the power of our Republic guided by the great leader, the Kaesong people came to enjoy a bountiful, cultured happy life with all political freedom and rights.

The Kaesong citizens erected a bronze statue of our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Mt. Chanam out of a single desire to be faithful to him forever who has brought today's happiness. They also set up there a "monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" to commemorate his deep solicitude for the city and his lofty communist morality.

The city is perfectly provided with shops and public service establishments.

Kaesong completely did away with its old looks and has become a modern cultural city. According to the grand plan of the great leader, traditional Korean-style tile-roofed houses are well preserved in the north district, apartment houses, public buildings, schools, factories and enterprises were built in good order and Chongnyon, Songdo and other modern streets laid out. The grand Kaesong Students and Children's Palace towers high on a high hill called "Morak-jae" in Pukan-dong in the centre of the city. Cosy and comfortable modern farm houses were built in county seats and rural villages.

Kaesong has several colleges and one hundred and scores of schools at all levels and all the rising generation receive universal 11-year compulsory education. Radical



The five-storeyed pagoda of the Pulil temple showing the architecture of the Koryo period



Tile-roofed houses in Kaesong remind you of the Koryo period

changes have taken place in public health service. The people get free medical care and live a long life in good health. They, with stable jobs chosen according to their desires and skills, are living a worthy, happy life with no worries about food, clothing and shelter in ever-prosperous Kaesong good to live in.

City Full of Pride

Kaesong is a historic city where our people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, inflicted military and diplomatic defeat on the US imperialists.

In Panmunjom, about 8 kilometres south from the centre of the city, there are places where the armistice negotiations were held and the Armistice Agreement signed, bringing the US imperialists to their knees in the last Fatherland Liberation War.

On Mt. Taehung northwest of the city, there is Pakyon Falls famed for its scenic beauty. Around it there are a modern rest home and service establishments.

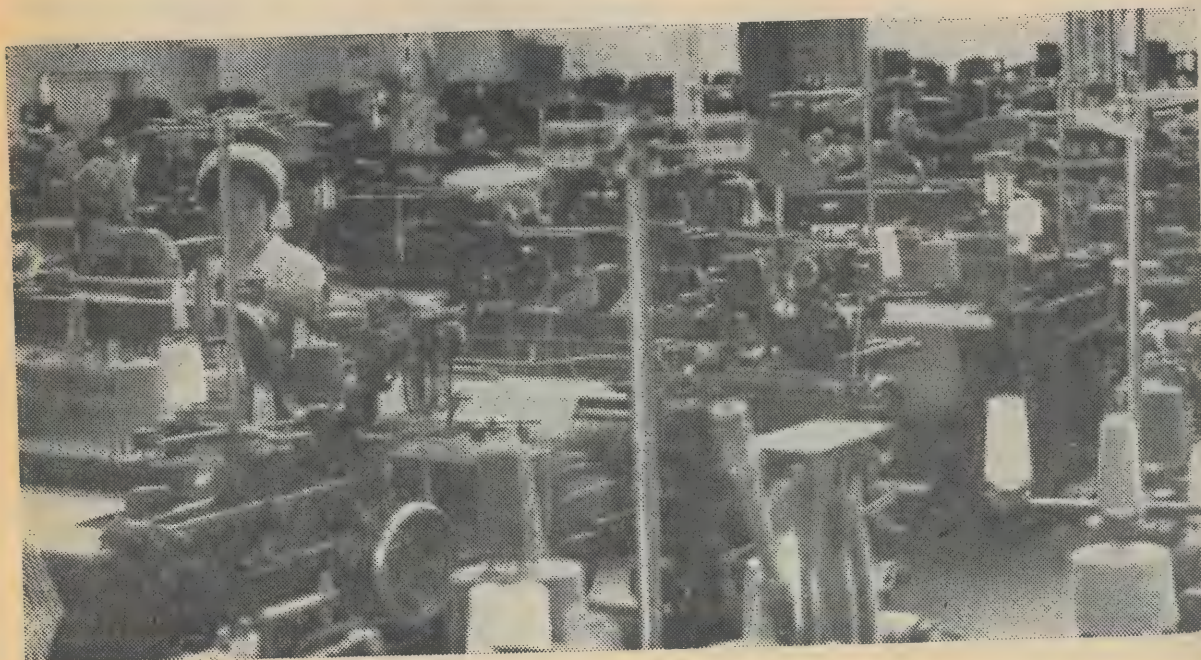
In and around Kaesong there are many precious historic relics and remains of Koryo. Not a small number of them were carried away, damaged or destroyed by the US and Japanese imperialists. But they were restored to their original state by our Republic. The South Gate was completely restored to its original state and the stone stairs of the Manwol Pavilion were repaired and the path to the tomb of King Kongmin was paved. There are more than 180 cultural remains including the Songgyun Hall, the Kwanum Temple, the Kwandok Pavilion and the Sonjuk Bridge in and around Kaesong. Many precious historic remains including Koryo porcelains unearthed in the Kaesong district are on display in the Kaesong Museum.

Kaesong boasts of many specialities. It is widely known especially for its *insam*. It turns out many kinds of processed *insam*.

Kaesong, near the Military Demarcation Line, has turned into a city good to live in after its liberation from the colonial rule of the US and Japanese imperialist aggressors. Under the wise guidance of the great leader it will further prosper and develop.

Li Gang Su

Good-quality cloths are mass-produced



Korea As I Saw

Thorough Preventive Medicine

Sanuki Yutaka

A bumpkin, I could not set my mind at ease on the plane until it arrived in Pyongyang. But the moment we were welcomed by girl members of the Juvenile Corps wearing red neckties at the airport, my fatigue after the journey vanished. We ran for about 20 minutes through the paddies where rice-planting was over before entering the streets of Pyongyang. It was "a city in the park," indeed. The platanuses lined on both sides of the road, the luxuriant trees between buildings, the willows drooping on the riverside—all these were pleasing and eased the fatigue of the eye. What a great contrast to Japanese cities which have but little green.

In this country concern for public health reaches everywhere. President Kim Il Sung taught as follows: "In our social system nothing is more precious than man. We must keep developing the public health service so as to protect man's life and promote the working people's health." Upholding the teaching they were building a country where everyone enjoys a long life in good health. In Korea emphasis is laid on preventive medicine and an adequate system of public health service is established; this is seen in the enforcement of the universal free medical service started from 1952, the distribution of medical centres equipped with various facilities in urban and rural areas, the introduction of the section medical care system, the building of sanatoria at hot springs and spas, etc.

We inspected the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery. One thousand children (from one year and seven months to three years of age) were brought up there from Monday to Saturday. As soon as we entered the nursery we had to put on white overalls and sterilize our hands. The dining rooms, snack rooms, bed rooms and play and study rooms were separately established for the children. Every room was so neat and clean. (But what about the conditions in Japan?)

While making the round of the interior of



Under the prophylactic medical policy our children's health is getting better daily

the nursery, I happened to look out of one of the windows, to find a two-storeyed ferro-concrete building. That was the nursery hospital. It was staffed with 24 medical workers, including doctors, assistant doctors and nurses, and it even had a sick ward. When I said many children got cold in Japan, the headmistress answered: "As the 24-member medical staff take preventive measures in flu seasons, there are only a few children who suffer from cold. And those who catch cold will recover quickly because the collective of 24 medical workers look after them." (Under the state's care the children take meals of high nutrition and play and learn well to grow healthy and

strong.) It is a matter of course to do this so as to protect the children's health. But I regard it as a tremendous thing; and I wonder whether this is because I grew up in Japan.

We visited the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm, too. There was a hospital with 20 beds on the farm and there worked 15 doctors in all. Every doctor has a district in his charge and visits every house to disseminate hygienic knowledge and check up people's health. "Though we have 20 beds, we hardly feel the need of them because prophylactic work is done thoroughly," said a farm management worker.

This is too different from the reality of Japan where one has to wait for his turn to be hospitalized and even critical cases must be taken from this to that hospital for the first-aid treatment. Theoretically we knew that "Once preventive medicine is systematized, diseases will decrease." But as we saw this truth translated into reality, we felt more deeply the contradictions of Japan's public health service which had turned into a means of money-making.

We visited a seaside city called Wonsan. Our interpreter said: "You can catch fish in this sea. You can fish octopuses without bait." In Japan we cannot angle even the fish which

was a good catch before, and in case we catch any, it is an ugly-looking fish deformed by pollution. Our interpreter added: "The factories are taking measures so that the harmful sewages do not flow into the sea to prevent the pollution. We are protecting marine resources."

Article 48 of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK states:

"...The State consolidates and develops the system of universal free medical service and pursues a policy of preventive medical care so as to protect people's lives and promote the health of the working people."

As a medical worker I would often have an urge to work in Korea where the improvement of the people's living and working conditions is the object of such concern that stress is invariably laid on preventive medicine, and medical care and recuperation are systematized. But I returned home, thinking it was more important to change Japan into such a country than work in an easy situation where every facility is adequately provided. *(Writer was a member of the young activists' delegation of the Japan Socialist Party which visited Korea)*

Workers of the pharmacy at the people's hospital named after Kim Hyong Jik turn out large quantities of medicines



380th Anniversary of the Victorious Imjin Patriotic War



Our people with a long history of 5,000 years are a courageous and resourceful people who defended honourably their country from the foreign aggressors.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle:

"From olden times the Korean people rose as one man in a holy war to defend their country and they repulsed the aggressors each time an invasion occurred. They defended their country heroically as recorded in 5,000 years of honoured history."

The Imjin Patriotic War is a war our ancestors fought in 1592-1598 to repulse the invasion of the Japanese aggressors.

This war holds a brilliant place in our ancestors' struggle against aggressors in the feudal age. In the war they hit back the invaders and defended our country honourably.

The Japanese feudal rulers including Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the greatest feudal lord, who had put an end to 100-odd year-long civil war and united the country, planned an armed aggression in our country to fulfil their aggressive ambitions and to strengthen their ruling system. In April 1592 they launched a surprise attack on Korea with a ground force some 170,000 strong and a naval force 30,000-40,000 strong. At that time centralism of the government of the Li dynasty had been considerably weakened and the feudal rulers were engaged in a dirty factional strife. So effective measures could not be taken against Japanese aggression. They neglected national defence and the country was almost open.

The Japanese aggressors, however, suffered heavy blows at the hands of the patriotic army men and people from the very beginn-

ing. When the enemies landed at Pusan in April, the patriotic people and army men in Pusan and Tongrae fought a hot battle against the enemies superior in number and struck the first blow at them.

The Japanese aggressors, however, easily occupied Seoul and went deep into Korea as the defence of the Li feudal state was weak.

The situation was serious, but thanks to the heroic struggle of the army men and people the war situation was gradually saved.

The Korean people fought on land and sea to chase out the Japanese aggressor troops and defend their country. The patriotic people organized volunteer troops at different places and made counterattacks to liberate their homeland and the fleet under the command of Admiral Li Sun Sin won a succession of brilliant victories on sea.

In May that year the Korean fleet destroyed 44 enemy boats at Okpo and Tangpo and then 72 enemy vessels. And it sent 59 enemy boats to the bottom in the sea off Hansan Island. In this way the Korean navy took the initiative in sea battle and threatened the enemy ground force from behind and the war situation turned favourable to the Korean side.

At the same time the patriotic volunteer troops who had risen in different places liberated the enemy-held areas one after another. Thanks to the positive operations of the volunteer troops an all-out counteroffensive started on land.

Concurrently with the counterattack of the land troops our naval force attacked over 470 enemy boats at the Pusan port in early September and sank or damaged 100 of them.

In January 1593 the patriotic people and volunteer troops wiped out the Japanese aggressors at the Pyongyang fortress, won victory in battle at the Haengju mountain fortress in February and restored Seoul in April. The enemy retreated in disorder and was driven into a narrow area of the southeast coast near Pusan. Brought to the bay, the enemy proposed "peace negotiations," making preparations for a large-scale reinvasion.

The feudal state of Korea took a number of measures to increase war potentials, reorganizing the army and reinforcing mountain fortresses. However, good results were not gained due to the factional strife of the ruling class.

The Japanese aggressors made full preparations for reinvasion and launched another large-scale offensive with 140,000 land troops and several ten thousand navy men and hundreds of vessels in January 1597.

At this critical moment, our navy under the command of Admiral Li Sun Sin destroyed the main enemy fleet in the sea off Uldol of Chin Island in September and land troops defeated the enemy at Sosapyong of Chiksan. The enemy forces were again cornered into a narrow area of the south coast. The defeated enemy forces attempted to fly on board over 500 vessels in November 1598. Our navy caught the main enemy force in the sea off Roryang, gave an annihilating

battle, and destroyed large numbers of enemy vessels and killed over 10,000 enemies. This was a great victory marking the end of the Imjin Patriotic War.

The historic victory in seven years of the war was due to the patriotism and valiant struggle of the people to defend their country. In spite of many restrictions in feudal society they took up arms and fought the aggressors and secured war supplies. They were superior to the enemy in armament and had able commanders. This also contributed to war victory.

The Korean navy used such developed vessels as tortoise boats and the Korean army had various guns and rifles, which were more powerful and greater in number than the enemy's.

Our people's victory in the Imjin Patriotic War was of great significance in defending national independence and contributed greatly to safeguarding the security of the Eastern countries.

This year marks the 380th anniversary of the victorious Imjin Patriotic War.

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the great military strategist, our people will repulse at a stroke any foreign aggressors if the enemy dare to turn upon them, and defend their dear country with honour as their ancestors did.

Li Yong Il

Seychellois Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea Inaugurated

Recently an inaugural meeting of the Seychellois Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Victoria.

The meeting was attended by leading functionaries of party and government bodies and public organizations of this

country.

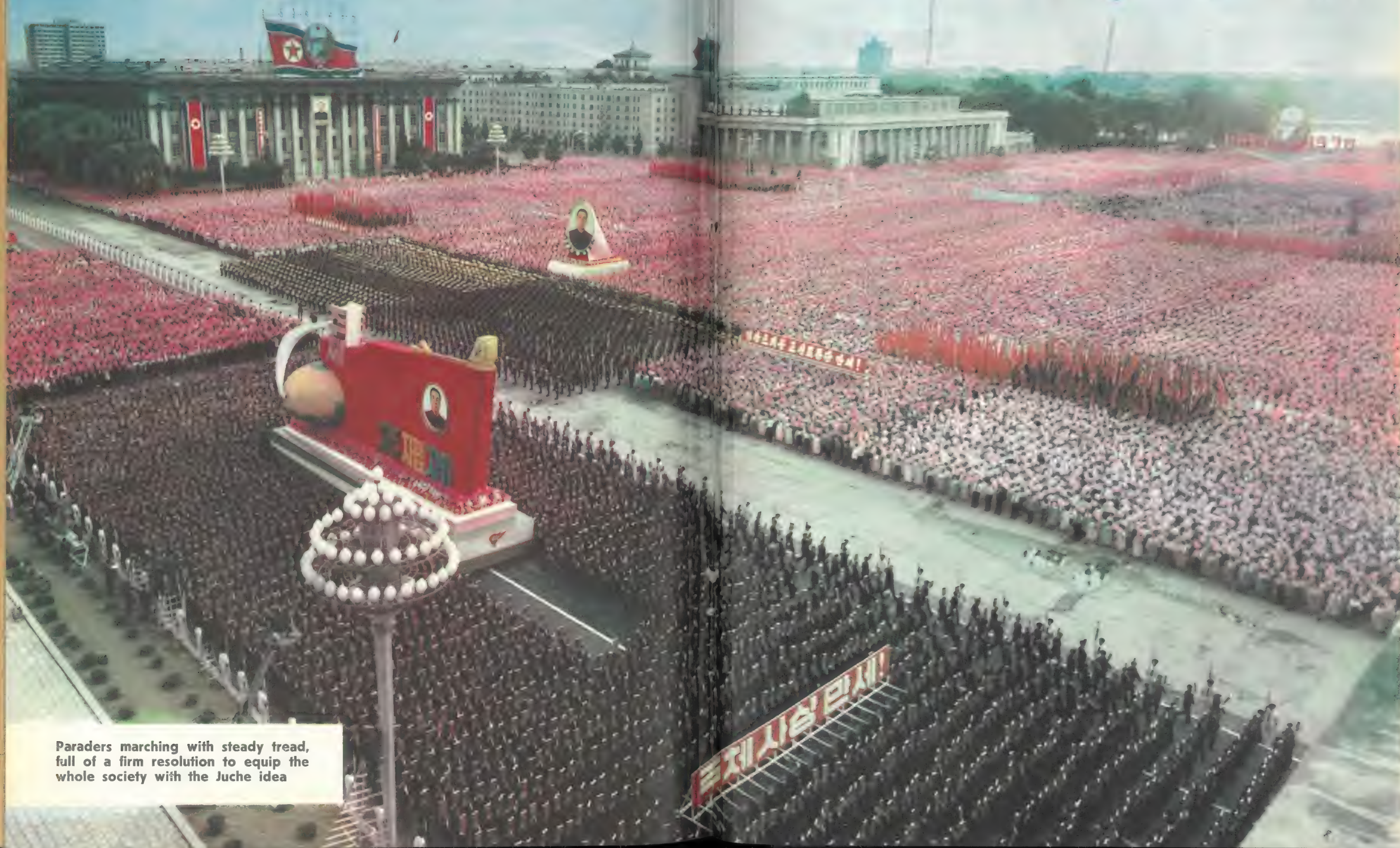
The meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

It formed the Solidarity Committee and adopted a communique.



THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG RESPONDS TO THE ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS OF PARADERS CELEBRATING THE 30TH BIRTHDAY OF THE DPRK

*One Million Working People in Pyongyang
Hold a Mammoth Parade in Celebration
of the 30th Birthday of the DPRK*



Paraders marching with steady tread,
full of a firm resolution to equip the
whole society with the Juche idea



Agricultural working people march, dancing, who reap a bumper crop every year through a full application of the great Juche farming methods



Paraders are full of a firm resolution to glorify the DPRK set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



The march of working people making continued innovation and advance in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign

Highly proud of successes scored in the efforts to build the economy and defences simultaneously



Demonstrating the might of our machine industry which has made rapid development





A scene from the prelude of the mammoth mass gymnastic display "Juche Korea" performed by 50,000 school children

A scene of the display depicting our socialist countryside which reaps rich crops every year, unaffected by the cold front



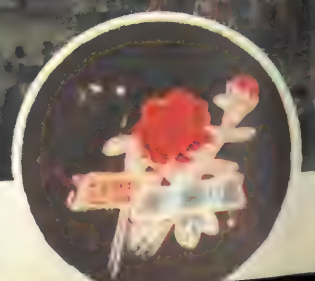
Foreign friends attending the 30th birthday celebrations of the DPRK



A scene of the display depicting our people's struggle for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific development of the national economy

A scene of the display showing the development of our textile industry





Soirees of Pyongyang working people held to celebrate the 30th birthday of the Republic

Solution of the Problem of Funds



This Is How We Did

1) Creation of the Sources of Funds

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We had limited funds, insufficient raw and other materials and only a small technical force....

"In spite of these difficulties, our Party carried through the line of socialist industrialization without the slightest vacillation, correctly leading our people to a tremendous display of revolutionary self-reliance, as a result of which they solved all the difficult and intricate problems that arose in the course of creating a modern industry and achieving the technological reconstruction of our national economy without recourse to outside aid."

Our Party and state regarded it as the most positive way of successfully building an independent national economy to solve the fund problem relying mainly on domestic resources on the principle of self-reliance, and organized work in such a way that all the difficulties and bottlenecks were overcome by ourselves.

Only when a country holds fast to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and taps the domestic resources to the full by giving full scope to the working masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity, can it successfully secure on its own an enormous amount of funds needed for the building of an independent national economy.

Of course, by this we do not mean that a country should reject the mutual cooperation and aid among fraternal countries and solve everything on its own.

We have always recognized the necessity of mutual cooperation and aid among fraternal countries. The point is that we do not regard it as the chief objective.

Our country received a certain amount of aid from fraternal countries in the days of

postwar rehabilitation and construction when our economy was totally devastated and everything was in short supply. But, at that time, too, we regarded our own things as the mainstay and, at the same time, made effective use of the aids of other countries from the standpoint of Juche, with the result that we satisfactorily solved the problem of funds for the development of national economy and laid solid financial foundations of our own.

Ever since the successful fulfilment of the postwar Three-Year National Economic Plan and the establishment of the foundation of the independent national economy in the main, we have been able to finance the building of an independent national economy, entirely through the mobilization of our domestic resources, and, furthermore, directed a huge amount of funds to defence up-building and to the improvement of people's livelihood.

For a self-reliant solution of the problem of funds needed for the building of an independent national economy, our Party and state saw to it that domestic accumulation was rapidly increased, and particularly that the accumulation within industry, the leading branch of the national economy, was used as the main source of the funds.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the balance between accumulation and consumption should be properly fixed and maintained.

"We cannot follow a policy of eating up and consuming all we earn without accumulation. We must constantly increase accumulation for the future, for our country's prosperity, for its industrialization and for the sake of further consolidating the basis of socialism."

If everything we earn is consumed without increasing accumulation the extended reproduction cannot be ensured, and in the end the people's living conditions cannot be systematically improved. On the

contrary, if we only seek accumulation, while having no interest in consumption, it hinders the improvement of the people's immediate living.

In view of this correlation between accumulation and consumption, the Party and the state could not but direct great attention to keeping proper balance between them.

Hence, our Party employed the policy of rationally distributing the national income on the principle of preferentially increasing the accumulation and, on this basis, simultaneously and quickly increasing consumption.

On the other hand, in order to simultaneously push forward the building of an independent national economy and the improvement of people's livelihood and properly combine the general and immediate interests of socialist construction, we had to give priority to the growth of accumulation while at the same time increasing consumption.

Moreover, in increasing accumulation the Party and the state saw that accumulation within industry, the leading branch of the national economy, was made the main source of funds, and that the sources of funds in other fields of the national economy were properly regulated for their creation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...a formerly backward agrarian country like ours has no other way but to draw a certain amount of funds for socialist industrialization from the countryside for some time following the victory of the revolution.

"But once the foundation of socialist industry has been established, there must be a turnabout whereby industry comes to the aid of agriculture. From that time on, the countryside should be given greater assistance in all respects."

Correct determination of correlation between industry and agriculture, the two major departments of the national economy, in the creation of sources of accumulation, posed a most important question not only in the successful solution of the problem of funds but also in the speedy acceleration of socialist construction as a whole.

Our Party and state held that the problem of funds should be solved not by "sacrificing" agricultural development but mainly by using accumulations within industry itself, the leading branch of the national economy.

Accordingly, immediately after liberation, our Party and state first of all took measures for the nationalization of major industries such as factories, transport, communications, and banks previously owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists, in conformity with the requirement of our revolution. Thus, the state could seize the lifeline of the national economy.

The nationalization of major industries created, above all, conditions for the state to control the enormous wealth which the imperialists and comprador capitalists exploited from the workers every year and to make effective use of it for the building of an independent national economy.

It also greatly expanded the sources of funds by making the socialist state economic sector assume the leading position in the national economy and providing the possibility for the speedy, planned development of the economy.

At the same time, it enabled the state to concentrate the funds on itself within the bounds of ownership by the whole people and use them effectively in a planned way.

We tried to draw some funds from the industrial branches following the nationalization of major industries and it was but the mining branch that had some assets.

So, our country secured funds for the development of the processing industry at first by way of developing the mining industry and selling ores to other countries. But this alone was not enough to secure all the funds necessary for the building of an independent national economy.

Hence our Party and state had no choice but to draw some funds from agriculture when they set to building an independent national economy.

In our country, once a backward agrarian state which had not gone through the industrial revolution, the internal accumulation of industry was small and the greater part of

the national income came from agriculture in the early days of building an independent national economy following liberation. In such conditions, our agriculture had to bear some burden of the funds necessary for the building of an independent national economy for some time until the foundations of socialist industry were laid.

However, when the foundations for socialist industrialization were laid in our country, industry instantly took the course of assisting agriculture. Only in this way was it possible to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, shore up the backward agriculture, keep it up with the advancing industry and hasten the building of an independent national economy and the socialist construction as a whole.

Our Party and state increased the industrial accumulation by giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while rapidly developing light industry in their efforts to develop industry.

It is a principle to preferentially develop heavy industry in building an independent national economy. But in the early period of construction it was hardly possible to obtain a big amount of funds from heavy industry under construction because its turnover of funds was slow and its construction required a lot of funds at a stretch.

In contrast, light industry could be easily built with little funds and materials. More, its turnover of funds was quick, its capital construction investments producing effectiveness soon.

Thus we could draw much funds from light industry by rapidly developing it while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry. It helped make up the funds needed for building an independent national economy.

In order to solve the problem of funds necessary for the building of an independent national economy our Party and state also mobilized and utilized the inner reserves to the greatest advantage through the efforts of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The method of relying on the masses and rousing the broad masses to activity is a

revolutionary and positive method, and is a method that makes it possible to mobilize all the potentialities and possibilities to the fullest in the revolution and construction."

The conscious zeal and high sense of responsibility of the working masses, masters of the country and the means of production, are the decisive guarantee for mobilizing and utilizing all the reserves and potentialities of the national economy, keeping a high tempo of the economic growth and enlarging the sources of funds necessary for the building of an independent national economy.

From this, our Party put the ideological revolution before all other work and strove hard to make the working people take the position and attitude of a master and display high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity in production.

This put economic construction in high gear and brought the problem of funds for the building of an independent national economy to successful solution.

Indicative of this were the machine-tool-begets-machine-tools movement, the drive for the construction of local industrial factories, the large-scale nature-remaking projects for irrigation and other all-people movements which enabled us to mobilize the inner reserves and carry out the numerous tasks, vast and difficult.

In augmenting the sources of funds in our country great efforts were also directed to boosting the per employee output value and lowering the production cost—the basic conditions for the increase of the accumulation of the national economy.

For this, we raised labour productivity, economized on the raw and other materials and funds to the utmost and strongly fought the tendency of wasting state property. While enhancing the utility rate of the equipment and making a rational use of the fixed assets, we improved the management and operation of enterprises and reduced the non-productive expenditure to the minimum. In this way we positively increased the sources of funds for the building of an independent national economy.

(To Be Continued)





KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Travel Sketches

Komitanchon Valley Abundant in Plants and Animals

Sometime ago, on my way home from my holiday at Mt. Kumgang I took a train running between Ichon and Sepo and passed the Komitanchon valley.

The Komitan stream is a typical canyon river. It rises in the Masikryong range in Kangwon Province in central Korea, flows down some 300 *ri* southwestwards and joins the Rimjin River.

The Komitan stream means a bear-sighing river. It is said to have been so named because even the bear which liked to boast of his mountain life, once in this valley surrounded by sheer precipices all around, sighed, unable to know how to escape from it. The steep mountains about there were thickly wooded and rich in scenic wonders and plant and animal life.

Beautiful Komitanchon valley



But the harsh colonial rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past made havoc of the forests in the upper reaches of the stream and deprived the valley of scenic beauty, plants and animals.

But today it has restored its old look, nay, added much to its old beauty and plant and animal resources.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By now we have done much in the way of construction and made the country more beautiful and bountiful."

Like all other places in our country, the valley has radically changed to be beautiful under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Indeed, ours is a beautiful land with graceful mountains and limpid streams.

My train left the Wonsan station in the



The pavilion at the Komitanchon village

morning. Towards noon, it ran along the Komitan stream, now turning round mountain bends and then crossing dizzily high bridges.

High mountain peaks flew by the window, comparing their height. The sky was hardly visible. The transparent clean stream was gurgling down through the canyon, skirting huge rocks. One beautiful mountain scenery followed another. I could not keep my eyes off the captivating scenery. At last I got off the train at the Pangyo station near the lower reaches of the stream.

The sun beat down upon me plodding along the rocky shore. But I never felt fatigue, enchanted by the picturesque scenery.

The mountains along the stream were verdurous with thick coniferous woods of pine, pine-nut and larch, together with such hardwood stands as oak, chestnut and black walnut. Lovely birds were singing merry songs in bushes around. Bush-warblers were merrily singing in crisp notes in trees on this side of the stream, and black-naped

orioles and migratory grosbeaks warbling in bushes beyond the river.

In a thick copsewood I found by chance a "flower garden in a wood" overgrown with red lilies and purple bellflowers in full bloom. Clumping in places, it suggested a man-made bellflower field. I also spotted out many pheasants strutting about at the edges of the copsewood in disregard of my presence.

Great nature animated with inexhaustible life and full of changes has become so beautiful in a little more than 30 years. This thought made my heart swell with high pride in living under the great leader.

After the great leader liberated the country and returned home in triumph, he set forth the Juche-motivated nature conservation policy in order to translate into reality the far-reaching plan he had thrashed out during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and guided our people to make our country more beautiful and bountiful.

Thus, after liberation, under his wise guidance

an all-country and all-people struggle was conducted successfully to thickly wood the mountains which cover nearly 80 per cent of our territory, protect and increase our plant and animal resources.

I walked slowly, admiring the fascinating scenery spread before me, when I saw many mud turtles jumping into the stream from rocks where they were sunning, at my sight.

They numbered several hundred. I saw so many turtles for the first time in my life. From a big rock I looked into the deep limpid pool in which I found many mud turtles swimming about. I also could see shoals of skin carps swimming in the undercurrent. Eels, showing their white belly, threaded their way between shady stones on the bottom.

No wonder, beautiful mountains and clean water increase fish and mud turtle.

I knew that there was a large mine in the middle reaches. But they said the mine had good cleanup facilities and never fouled the stream. The fish-breeding workteams of the cooperative farms hatch and release hundreds of thousands of fry into the stream every year.

I noticed some great egrets circling over rocky cliffs on the streamsides. Thickly wooded mountains beside the cliffs were dotted with hundreds of great egrets as white as snowy cotton. Now I realized that it was the famous heronry of great egret at Pangyo, a natural monument.

Looking at such a graceful and rare sight of egrets, I approached a big zelkova tree on the side in whose shade I saw some people sitting together. I feasted my eyes on the scene a long while. An old man spoke to me proudly: "You see, ours is a happy place. Even bears could not live here and sighed before liberation. But now various birds and animals too have come to live. Those great egrets come and settle here since the state protects them. Their population has increased ten times, I dare say...."

Then he spoke proudly of how the nature conservation work had been carried out ener-

getically according to the far-sighted plan of the great leader after liberation to turn the one-time desolate valley into the one rich in floral and faunal resources as seen today.

There were the mountains, stream and rocks in the past. But now everything in the valley has radically changed and is full of life and beautiful under the loving care of the great leader.

Now the sunset started to glow on the limpid Komitan stream which flowed down calmly, carrying all beauties of the valley. I took a bus, seeing in the shimmering flow the morrow of the valley which will become more beautiful and richer with plant and animal life.

Chong Bong Sik

The Komitanchon valley flowed with flocks of sheep



Balloon Flower

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must plant plenty of medicinal herbs good for the working people's health, such as milkvetch, white balloon flower and changchul, in a mass movement."

In August or September, various balloon flowers blossom in clouds of splendor in our mountains and fields.

These white and purple flowers under trees remind us of pure and beautiful hearts of our people.

From ancient times our people have dearly loved and highly valued balloon flower.

Balloon flower, balloon flower, balloon flower,
White balloon flower in the depths of mountains

Only a few of your roots fill
My big basket....

This song of balloon flower, one of the most popular lyric folk songs in our country, reflects well our industrious people's love for balloon flower and their optimism.

Balloon flower is very beautiful and its roots are tasty and nutritious and our people widely use them for food and drugs.

Balloon flower is a perennial which grows as tall as 60 to 90 cm.

The older ones have thicker and longer



roots, each of which sends out five or more stems bearing many flowers. Three to five year-olds have roots 10 to 15 cm long, exceptionally 30 cm long, and one to two cm across.

The root contains 4.9 per cent of protein, 0.4 per cent of oil, 1.5 per cent of saponin and much calcium phosphate, inulin, vitamin A and B.

According to the great leader's instruction, wild balloon flower is protected properly in our country and many balloon flower fields have been created in mountains to meet the demand of our people.

Water Deer Expands Its Habitats to the East Coast

Water deer is a kind of antique deer living in the hilly west coastal areas in the southwestern part of our country.

It is an endemic animal in our country and it is not found anywhere else in the world. Similar deer is seen only on the lower Changkiang of China.

Water deer is easily distinguishable, in appearance and habits, from other members of the deer family.

Like musk deer, even male has no antler. He has upper canines, five or six centimetres long, enlarged into tusks. Unlike deer, water deer has no white dots in the coat nor has it "white buttocks."

Water deer is multiparous. A female has three to six fawns per litter between late May and early June.

It lives in hills in the lowland or near streams or farming lands and keeps away from the highland.

Its flesh is tasty and its pelt is used for making daily necessities, and some of its guts for producing medicines.

Usually it weighs 17 kg and 20 kg at maximum.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is also necessary to protect and multiply wild animals and fish in rivers and lakes as a full-time work."

According to the great leader's instructions, we have established many faunal reserves across the country since liberation and taken measures to protect and increase beneficial wildlife including water deer in a scientific manner.

After liberation we have solved many scientific and technical matters related to the ecological features of water deer to multiply its population.

The fawns of water deer rise on their own

feet with their birth and stumble about trying to follow their parents. But they are too weak for it. They soon go down in grass. Left behind alone, when they go hungry they cry in a slender yet resounding voice for their mothers. At this cry their mothers come and give them suck. Such life continues a month or so. During this time the young fall an easy prey to predators, fox and even to dogs. They are also liable to fall ill and die if a long spell of rainy weather continues. Before liberation, water deer was persecuted as quarry, far from protection. Therefore, its population could not increase despite its high productivity. In winter, they also often died of hunger or froze to death in deep snow because their legs are short. This is one of the reasons why they live only in the hilly west coastal areas where it is rather warm and there is not so much snow and even it melts away soon.

To overcome such ecological limitation of water deer, we took scientific measures for its protection and increase in its habitats on the one hand and on the other we adopted a measure in 1958 to expand its habitats artificially: we transferred fawns from their native hills around Mt. Kuwol on the west coast to the hills in the Kumya plain on the east coast, in South Hamgyong Province.

This marked a new turn in protecting and multiplying water deer, one of precious animal resources.

As a matter of fact, there are striking differences, in physiographical features, climatic conditions and flora and fauna, between our east and west coastal areas which are divided by the high mountain ranges nearly 1,000 metres above the sea. The artificial transfer and acclimation of water deer to new habitats required the scientific elucidation of bioecological and many other prob-

lems. It was especially important to clarify why water deer lived only in the hilly areas of the west coast.

Our research shed light on this matter. The main cause was that it could not cross the high mountain ranges between the two coastal areas because of its habit of living in hills. In new habitats, it adapted itself well to the new climate, increased rapidly and expanded its habitats over wider areas.

Twenty years have passed since then and today water deer lives in 10 or more cities and counties centring around hills in the Kumya plain. Thus it has become one of the most promising and typical animals in the east coastal region where there lived no wild animal in the past.

Such a success is due to the intelligent guidance of the great leader who made the nature of the country more beautiful and exuberant after liberation, providing ideal life environment to animals like water deer.



"National Union for Democracy" Formed in South Korea

In July this year, south Korean figures of various circles formed the "National Union for Democracy," a mass anti-"government" struggle organization, and issued a "national declaration for democracy."

Declaring that the "Yushin system" is the biggest obstacle to democracy, nation and unification, the organization called for its overthrow.

In its "declaration" the "union" set forth its 6-point fighting goal such as "to fight in one body against dictatorship and for democracy, and national salvation," "to launch a movement against the corrupt privileged circles and for the relief of the people's living" and "to oppose comprador capital and build an independent national economy."

Its immediate fighting goal is:

1. To overthrow the "Yushin system," abolish the anti-national evil laws and destroy tools for the suppression of human rights, and boycott elections under the Yushin system;
2. To defend the rights of the oppressed workers and peasants and support them;
3. To fight to release political prisoners.

The "declaration" was reportedly signed by twelve organizations including the "Council of the Human Rights Movement in South Korea," the "Roman Catholic Priests' Group for Achieving Justice" and a youth organization, and ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, ex-"Foreign Minister" Chong Il Hyong, religionist Ham Sok Hon and other anti-"government" figures, and workers, peasants, dismissed professors and journalists expelled from *Tong-a Ilbo* and *Choson Ilbo*, and personages of various circles in Seoul and other areas, more than 500 in all.



Outline of Korean History (8)

Korea in the Period of Silla and Palhae

(LATE 7TH CENTURY—EARLY 10TH CENTURY)

2) CULTURE OF SILLA AND PALHAE

LONG JOURNEY

From the 8th century trade and cultural interchange between Silla and Tang became brisk. Many of merchants and students of Silla visited Tang.

Hyecho, Silla man of the 8th century, was the best-known traveller, with few or no equals at that time. While making studies of Buddhism in Tang, he decided to visit India, the cradle of Buddhism. In 719 he started on a journey on board a trade ship and got to India by sea. Hyecho travelled widely in different parts of India and went on pilgrimages to Kashmir, Gandhara and other regions, and finally reached Syria, a territory of the Eastern Roman Empire, via Persia (Iran) and Arabia.

He started on his way home there and returned home in 727 via the Sinkiang area, China. Before returning home he passed through more than 10 countries in Central Asia and crossed over the Pamirs called the roof of the world, and the Plateau of Tibet.

During some 10-year journey he covered more than 40,000 kilometres. The course of journey was attended with all difficulties—severe hot and cold, wild beasts and endemic diseases, hunger and fatigue. He made public his book "A Trip to India", a record of

personal experience gained during the period of his journey. The book, rich in content, was written in the form of continuous narrative. It deals with nature and geography, customs and religions, history and culture, politics, economy and military affairs in those countries and regions which he had visited. This book is one of the best-known travel-books in the world.

SOKGURAM GROTTO AND TABO-TAP PAGODA—THE HIGHEST REACH OF ARCHITECTURAL AND SCULPTURAL ART

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"...the Tabo-tap and Sokga-tap pagodas of the Pulguk-sa Temple have preserved their original appearance intact until today, over a thousand and several hundred years later. All this proves eloquently the development of architecture in those days. ...the stone statues and reliefs of Sokguram (a rocky cavern) of Silla also display the high level of the ancient art of our country."

Typical of the best architectural and sculptural remains of our ancestors in the period of Silla are the Tabo-tap and Sokga-tap pagodas and the Sokguram Grotto in the Pulguk-sa Temple. These are associated with a highly developed economy and culture of Silla in the 8th century. They stand conspicuous in the world history of architecture and sculpture. They are rightly regarded as the greatest masterpieces.

The Sokguram Grotto, erected in 751, which was originally named the Sokgul-sa Temple, is situated at the foot of Mt. Toham-san in Kyongju. In building this grotto the Silla people carved out a mountain through, built a house made of polished stones and covered it with earth. The grotto consists of the four-cornered antechamber, gallery, gate with octagonal columns and the circular chamber with dome-shaped ceiling. The ceiling is framed with trimmed stones and the whole pile is topped by stones with lotus patterns. The circular chamber is 6.78 metres in plane diameter, 13.92 metres in height and its entrance is equal to plane semidiameter, 3.39 metres in width. Applied in the construction of the Sokguram Grotto as is seen above are dynamical and geometrical principles and skilled technique in workmanship.

The grotto has 40 sculptured images of Buddha. The main image is placed in a spot where rays of the morning sun rising over the East Sea come flooding into the entrance.

His narrow eyes, gentle but sharp nose, firmly set lips and plump face are in perfect harmony. Then, one has a picture only too strikingly similar to a lifelike man. Particularly, the image of the Eleven-faced Avalokitesvara (Goddess of Mercy) carved on the back wall of the circular chamber reveals a dedicate, gentle and womanly attachment. Looking at her graceful and charming face and slim lines of the body wearing thin and light drapery, one can see a lifelike woman whose pulse is throbbing with a healthy rhythm. As we see above, the Silla sculptors, though under the religious limitations, did not stick to existing formalities and endeavoured to represent the living men on the gra-

nite-carved images of Buddha.

This serves to confirm the excellence and originality of Silla Buddhist images and makes clear how ahead of other countries the Silla kingdom was in making them.

The Sokguram Grotto is an epitome concentrically showing the art of architecture and sculpture in the flourishing period of Silla.

The Tabo-tap Pagoda was built in 715 in the front compound of the Pulguk-sa Temple along with the Sokga-tap Pagoda.

This stone pagoda is nearly 10 metres high and consists of six parts. The platform level is square and the surface of the foundation stone has squat columns at its corner and stairs at 50 degrees leading to the platform from four sides. Attached to stairs are handrails. The pedestal is underlined by stone-carved lion busts at the four corners of the platform. This adds artistic beauty to the pagoda. On the surface of the foundation stone stand four-angled stone pillars. The first storey is roofed over with a square-shaped copestone on which are handrails. The second, third and fourth storeys are supported by eight octagonal pillars and each unit has its octagonal or lotus-shaped copestone-roof. Railing is installed at each storey. At the top of the octagonal lotus-shaped roof of the fourth storey are a prominent mast and disks gracefully trimmed.

All this shows the creativeness and skillfulness of Silla sculptors in handling the hard granite to build pagodas.

This pagoda is one of the masterpieces revealing the outstanding artistic skill of the Silla people and the highly developed architecture and sculpture.

Various porcelains



Cloud-shaped pottery bowl





Antefix and burnished convex tile

FLOURISHING CULTURE OF PALHAE

Economy and culture of Palhae which inherited the productive forces and culture of Koguryo had a high development. It had also a strong army. Economic and cultural interchange with Tang and Japan was close. Palhae shipped fur goods, gold and silver articles and porcelains to foreign countries. These products enjoyed popularity there. Among Palhae envoys who crossed to Japan were reputed poets whose works won recognition.

Palhae which was defeated by the nomadic people of Khitan in 926, was once known as a flowering empire by the name of "Hae-dong Songguk" for her developed economy and culture. But few historical records and relics remain as she suffered much from the ravages of the last unsuccessful war with Khitan. The existence of her thriving culture is only traceable through fragmentary relics excavated at the old site of her capital. Some features of this strong and prosperous empire can be observed from the well-designed city site with a circumference of four kilometres and the site of a magnificent palace in Sanggyongryong Chonbu, capital of Palhae (now Tounghingcheng, Northeast China). Devil-faced tiles, glazed tiles, stone-carved

lion busts, bronze images of horsemen and porcelains which were discovered at the palace site and tombs testify to a superior culture of Palhae.

Proof of her elaborate sculpture is provided by a stone lantern which remains in the site of the first temple of Tounghingcheng of today. This lantern made of polished lava and served to admit light to the garden of the temple, is six metres high. The lower base, lamp container and cap are all octagonal in shape. The lantern is supported by a bulging column. The lower and middle pedestals are engraved with beautiful lotus designs.

At each corner of the octagonal lamp container are pedestal, column and column top with delicate engravings and the top is roofed over with an octagonal cap. For its octagonal plan the lantern bears a close resemblance to an octagonal pavilion. Each part of the lantern is well-proportionated and the whole view is graceful and forceful. This lantern has every claim to be described as the best among those built in the same period.

(To Be Continued)

Stone lion



Korean Reunification Question

Fundamental Condition for Korean Reunification, Peace and Security

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have constantly followed the policy of achieving the country's reunification independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference, on the democratic principle and in a peaceful manner and done everything in their power to carry it into effect.

But, due to the obstructive moves of the US imperialists and their lackeys Korea still remains divided. The US imperialists are seeking to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea and create "two Koreas," increasing their armed forces in south Korea and stepping up war preparations. Their line of division and war is the chief obstacle to Korean reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all, the United States must discontinue the present reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from south Korea as it 'pledged.'"

The withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea is the fundamental condition for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Korean reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establishing national sovereignty throughout Korea.

The US imperialists' occupation of south Korea lasting more than one-third of a century and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the Korean people undergo and they are the main obstacle to Korean reunification.

Without pulling the US imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea the historic cause of the country's reunification, the supreme national task, cannot be accomplished nor can the south Korean people be freed from colonial slavery.

Korean reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people themselves in which no one else can meddle.

Only by forcing the US troops out of south Korea can the Korean people end foreign interference, complete the national liberation cause, regain national sovereignty and become the true masters of their country.

The withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea is also essential to Asian and world peace.

The aim of their presence in south Korea far away from their country is clear. It is aggression and war and there cannot be any other purpose.

From south Korea under their occupation the US imperialists launched a war of aggression to conquer the whole of Korea and they are trying still now to realize their wild ambition of aggression in Korea with "strength."

Today more nuclear weapons and aggressive forces are massed in south Korea than in any other parts of the world. This is the main factor creating tension in Asia and menacing world peace.

The pullout of the US forces from south Korea is the pressing demand of our times.

Ours is an era of independence.

At a time when a grand struggle is afoot to end imperialist-colonialist slavery on earth, the imperialists are trying to continue to keep south Korea as their colony and mi-

lilitary base. This is an act dishonouring our independent era and going against the march of history.

Driving the US forces out of south Korea and reunifying Korea under the banner of independence is a historic struggle to hasten the final dismantlement of the imperialists' military bases in colonies in Asia. This struggle on the part of the Korean people is an important link in the struggle of the world people for independence against all forms of aggression, interference, domination and subjugation.

That is why the world people valuing justice and peace demand the withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea, regarding the Korean people's cause of the country's reunification as their common cause. It is a trend that important international meetings discuss the Korean question and adopt resolutions and documents demanding the pull-out of the US troops from south Korea.

The grave situation created in Korea by the US imperialists' arms reinforcement and war preparations urgently calls for the withdrawal of the US forces from south Korea.

The US imperialists persist in their policy of division and war in Korea, undisguisedly revealing their wild ambition of colonialist domination over Asia.

They are madly accelerating their "two Koreas" plot to hinder Korean reunification and perpetuate her division. Their "cross recognition" and "UN membership" are designed to legalize "two Koreas" internationally and perpetuate Korean division. Their "two Koreas" plot is aimed at freezing our country's division, keeping hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and, with it as their base, attaining their aggressive end in the whole of Korea.

Under the sign of "troop pullout," they continue to bring into south Korea latest military equipment and death-dealing weapons to reequip the US forces and the south Korean puppet army. South Korea has turned into a dangerous powder magazine and military exercises are staged almost every day on land and sea and in the air, reminding people of an actual war.

The "south Korea-US joint military exer-

cise," involving more than 100,000-strong US imperialist aggression troops and south Korean puppet forces, staged in March in south Korea, showed the world that the US imperialists are stepping up their preparations to put their war plan into practice. These days they amended their plan to pull their ground force out of south Korea and are even trying openly to put the lid on it.

In order to translate into reality their aggressive design in Korea, they are more frantically driving the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to division, confrontation and fascism, giving a huge military "aid" to the puppets under the name of "compensatory measure."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are barbarously suppressing the south Korean people demanding social democracy and the country's reunification with the bayonet backing of the US imperialists. As a result, south Korea has become a seat of new war, an area where human rights are violated most wantonly in the world, a huge fascist prison.

All this proves that the US imperialists don't abandon their wild design to fix Korean division, keep hold on south Korea indefinitely and attain their aggressive end in the whole of Korea by force of arms.

The Korean people had lived harmoniously on one territory as a single nation with one language and culture from ancient times. They, therefore, can never tolerate the country's permanent bisection into "two Koreas" by the foreign forces in our generation.

According to the "resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly and its "pledge," the United States must immediately and totally withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear weapons and all other war means from south Korea.

If it does not pull out its aggression forces but persists in the line of division and war, it will only hasten its doom.

The Korean people will force the US troops out of south Korea and certainly accomplish the historic cause of the country's reunification with the active support and encouragement of the world people.

Pak Se Hun

Frenzied Moves of Military Gangsters Immediately after Their Usurpation of "Power"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The military fascist dictatorship established in south Korea is a product of the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and war, faithfully serving it."

After the April 19 People's Uprising in 1960 the US imperialists pursued a sinister aim of saving their colonial rule over south Korea on the verge of collapse through the military fascistization of south Korea, coupling the south Korean puppets with the Japanese militarists and forming an aggressive Northeast Asia military alliance.

Developments after his usurpation of "power" clearly show that the traitor Pak Jung Hi, a pro-US and pro-Japanese stooge, faithfully serves the US imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and war.

True Colours of Rogue Bared

The ugly nature of the Pak Jung Hi military gang came to full light on the very day they usurped "power" with bayonet. They put south Korea under "martial law" by "Proclamation No. 1" and began to fascistize socio-political life.

According to the burglarious doctrine of the violent rule they declared "anti-communism" as their "state policy" and installed the most vicious rogues and terrorists in all puppet power organs from the central to the terminal and turned them into complete terrorist organizations. They set up the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, the headquarters for "anti-communist," political plots and operations, markedly increased the puppet army and police, their tools for repression, and covered the whole of south Korea with the networks of army, police and intelligence agents. Also they enacted or changed for the worse murderous laws including the "Anti-

Communist law" and the "National Security Law" in large numbers, thereby binding the people hand and foot.

Mobilizing the repressive forces armed to the teeth and wielding such cruel laws as were enforced in the Middle Ages, they totally denied the people's elementary democratic rights—freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and strike, and of organizing political parties and social organizations and their activities. They brutally suppressed the patriots and the rest of people in south Korea fighting for democracy and national reunification.

Immediately following the establishment of military fascist dictatorship, they outlawed over 260 political parties and social organizations and closed down upwards of 1,200 press organs, and arrested and imprisoned, punished or killed over 100,000 people only in one month.

In particular, they arrested and detained thousands of patriots of progressive circles such as the "Socialist Party," the "Socialist Mass Party," and the "Central Council for Independent National Reunification" who had been engaged in the patriotic activities for independent national reunification, cooked up



various "cases" and hung or severely punished hundreds of them.

Choe Gun U, ex-Chairman of the "Socialist Party," and Li Hun Gu, ex-member of the Political Committee of the "Socialist Mass Party," were killed in prison and Cho Yong Su, Director of *Minjok Ilbo*, and Choe Baek Gun, ex-Director of the Organizing Bureau of the "Socialist Party," were hung.

They arrested and imprisoned or "tried summarily" at random those who didn't obey them meekly, defining even three to four men walking together as an offence, under the pretexts of violation of the "rule on indoor and outdoor meeting and demonstration" or of the "rule on walking" and so on.

All this is clear proof of the despotism, ferocity, brutality and barbarity of their military fascist dictatorship.

Thus south Korea turned into the most barbarous human slaughter house on the earth, a suffocating prison, under the dark rule of sanguinary oppression.

Brandishing the bayonet put in their hands by their masters, the murderous Pak Jung Hi gang eliminated all socio-political elements in the way of the US imperialists' colonial rule and war policy and their treacherous acts.

Treacherous Tour

After the seizure of the puppet government by the military gang the US imperialists called the traitor Pak Jung Hi to their den. They did so to examine the "present situation" in south Korea and raise the "prestige" of the military fascist dictatorial government not recognized both internally and externally, and thus consolidate their colonial rule and, further, bring about a criminal tie-up between the south Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists.

Prior to the US visit of the traitor, the then US Secretary of State Rusk had secret talks with the Japanese bigwig Ikeda and came to south Korea and instructed him to make treacherous bargaining with Japan.

On the way to the US the traitor Pak Jung Hi dropped in Tokyo as dictated by Rusk.

Ikeda tried to raise the "prestige" of the military fascist dictatorial government according to the script prepared by the boss of US imperialism Kennedy and himself.

He did so to get the traitor Pak Jung Hi, the pro-Japanese stooge, to bring the long-deadlocked "south Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion and invade south Korea on a full scale.

At the secret confabs with Ikeda, the traitor Pak Jung Hi fawned upon the old master, saying that he was "ready to make concessions to Japan for the normalization of diplomatic relations."

In the US the traitor revealed his true colours, flattering: "I offer thanks to the god for your country's guidance of us" and "south Korea is the very comrade-in-arms who will act forever in Asia with the Stars and Stripes."

At the secret talks with Kennedy he reported in detail to his master the course of US imperialism-engineered usurpation of "power", their "economic policy" and "five-year plan for economic development" and others. And he pledged himself time and again "always to be valiant" to carry out the US imperialists' policy of aggression and strive for the "normalization of the diplomatic relations between south Korea and Japan." He also begged the US to "continue to give aid" to the military fascist dictatorial government, swearing his "loyalty" to his master.

In the first days of his seizure of "power," the traitor set it as the main task of their diplomacy "to strengthen the friendly ties with the United States" and declared that he would faithfully carry out its colonial rule.

He reaffirmed or changed for the worse the "ROK-US Mutual Defense Pact" and all other shackling treaties and agreements, thus committing a traitorous act of making south Korea a permanent colony of US imperialism.

Kennedy expressed his "satisfaction" with the servile "loyalty" of his stooge and ordered him to bring the "south Korea-Japan talks" to an early conclusion, "praising the pro-Japanese policy," and he promised to "continue to give aid to south Korea."

Afterwards, the traitor Pak Jung Hi made frenzied efforts to conclude the treacherous "south Korea-Japan talks" as early as possible.

As seen above, after his rise to the puppet power the traitor Pak Jung Hi carried out the most barbarous military fascist terror rule and committed all kinds of treacherous acts as the chief henchman and special agent of US imperialism.

Bright Ray of Hope

Yang Song Chan, a south Korean who had been confined in prison for two-odd years by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, was set free last year. He told his friends about his deepest impressions of prison life:

The true patriots of south Korea are resolutely fighting even in prison and on gallows, gaining strength from General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

What struck my eyes in the ward were the writings on the walls. To soothe my lone heart I read them.

A calendar was inscribed on the ward door. Figures April 15 appeared to be especially large. I knew well what April 15 meant. I thought the writer, I knew not who, had done so to make prisoners remember the birthday of General Kim Il Sung even in prison.

One day I was following writings letter by letter. I found big letters "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation!"

There was in our ward an elderly political dissident, surnamed Kim, sentenced to imprisonment of eight years and seven months. That night he whispered to me who could not sleep. "...They were first written by a revolutionary imprisoned for the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. Whenever they are wiped out they are written again. With red peppered soypaste sent in to him he

wrote the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" on the wall to teach us it...."

Here Yang Song Chan solemnly sang the song he had learnt in prison and continued:

On April 15 last year, before daybreak the political prisoner got up and straightened up. I looked in the direction of the opposite ward he was eying. A figure appeared at the bars. He held up a hand and wrote letters in the air: "Let us all wish General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, a long life in good health!" Our ward answered him with the same letters.

Like this, even thick walls and dagger-like iron bars cannot kill the loyal heart of revolutionaries following the great General.

He stressed that prison was a college on life for him and went on:

In prison I learned clearly how a man should live and fight.

Both the liberation of the popular masses and national reunification can be attained only when we follow the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who, born into a poor family, has been devoting his life to the country and the people.

In conclusion, he urged his friends to follow the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

His ardent appeal shed a new bright ray of hope into their hearts.

Vain Attempt

Sometime ago the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are said to have declared that they would increase "labour overseers" by some 35 per cent and the expenses for their intelligence activities by 50 per cent.

They stated that they would send "mobile labour overseers' teams" to places where workers' struggle occurs frequently.

This greatly enraged the south Korean workers.

It is natural.

"Labour overseers" in south Korea are gangsters who force the south Korean workers to drudge and agents of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency who obtain information about the thinking and movements of the workers and offer it to the agency.

They are going to sharply increase such gangster-agents to exploit the workers more cruelly and put down any kind of their struggle.

It is an open secret that they do so to prevent the rapidly mounting struggle of the workers from that for the pay hike and better working conditions to that for the overthrow of the Yushin system.

But this will only intensify their struggle.

A Prison Interview

Last May, the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits, in order to prevent their crimes from being further exposed, threw So Jun Sik into prison again, applying the cruel "Social Security Law," though his term had expired.

Today the world progressives condemn their outrage and strongly demand his immediate release.

So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean student, who had come to south Korea for study, was falsely charged as a "spy," brutally tortured and forced to be in prison for 7 long years, only because he advocated freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

His mother came from Japan, expecting to meet her son who was to be set free at the expiry of his term. But, what happened to her?

* * *

After a sleepless night, his mother and sister hurried out of the hotel as soon as the siren announced the end of curfew. They went towards the prison house.

The streets of Chonju were already crowded with pedestrians. They arrived at the jail a few minutes after 4 a.m. People were flocking there from all quarters. They were those who valued and loved So Jun Sik and anxiously waited for his release: So's friends with flowers in their hands, workers, women, even foreigners looking like Japanese were seen.

With her heart sizzling with emotions, mother O Gi Sun could hardly calm herself. She was proud of having a son who had stubbornly fought in prison, sacrificing his youth, for the nation.

But something got wrong. Though the time had passed she could hear nothing about her son's release. It seemed that something was being hatched by the fascists.

With certain ominous apprehension and anxiety the mother's heart beat high.

She hastily asked for explanation to an officer at Chonju prison. But he replied that they knew nothing about him.

She sensed that something unusual was happening. She took a firm attitude.

"Let me have my son! There's no reason why he should be locked up in prison after the expiry of his term."

The rascal was at a loss to reply her pres-

sing question. He told her that her son was not in that prison, and that she would better fetch him at another place.

Though she had been gripped short time ago by an ominous sense, now her eyes glowed with anger.

As she could not repress the surging anger, she burst out crying. She cursed the atrocious world with indignation.

Her resentful crying deeply moved the hearts of those waiting for So Jun Sik. Having guessed the rascals' trick, people began to grumble, asking for the whereabouts of So Jun Sik.

As the rascals were unable to evade further, they could not but tell the truth. Taking to their heels, they said that he had been escorted to Taejon prison.

It was later known that the Pak Jung Hi gang had taken him out of the prison at 4 a.m. and sent him to Taejon prison by car.

Mother O Gi Sun and her daughter So Yong Sil felt a heartrending pain. The eyes of those who valued and loved So Jun Sik also glowed with angry fire.

Filled with wrath, an old classmate of So's said that it was obvious that they had escorted him to another prison because they were afraid that their tyrannical rule would come to light if he was set free.

Recalling the day when So brothers had been put on trial, Li Yong Nam, a factory worker in Chonju cursed the enemy as follows:

"It is mortifying to see that he, guiltless, has had his youth trampled upon in prison for 7 years by the bandits. And now his life is endangered again at the end of his term. What a lawless world it is!"

The eyes of the crowd burned with indignation, cursing the brutal fascists.

The mother and daughter hurriedly made for Taejon prison, followed by those who had been waiting for him.

That day, the fascists, who had transferred him in secret to Taejon prison, gave a strict order to set up guards around the prison so as to cope with what might come.

When So's mother and her party arrived, a batch of nondescript detectives, both in plain clothes and uniform, were seen going back and forth uneasily around the prison.

Mother O Gi Sun approached the prison and asked to see her son. An officer at the prison told her they had nothing to do with this matter and, on the contrary, threatened her, saying that she had better keep her mouth shut.

At the time another officer at the prison stealthily drew the mother and daughter aside and said:

"He is here. We'll let you see him. He is put under observance for 2 years in accordance with the Social Security Law.

"If you persuade him to change his mind you may often meet your son."

After saying that, he took them to the visitor's room.

Soon the door opened and So Jun Sik entered.

"Mother!" "Jun Sik!" "Brother!" The interview began behind the bars in great excitement with the shout of exclamation.

The mother burst into tears. It was not because of her sorrow. She was overwhelmed by the proud appearance of her brave son. Her love for her son was irresistible.

"Mother, you are troubling yourself too much for me."

"I don't mind that. It is not troublesome. You suffer much more than I do. I expected to see you out of the prison. What's happened?"

"Mother, don't lose your heart. Everything has come up to my expectation. My heart beats for democracy. My mind will never change. I won't die. I'll live forever as your son."

"I'm proud of you. I, too, will be by your side. I will always remain your true mother."

He gripped her sister's hands between the bars.

"Yong Sil, take good care of mother in place of your brothers. I will go back to you with flowers blooming in democracy. See how I smile now, it's because the future is ours."

The girl dabbed her eyes with her hand.



She was deeply touched by the unshakable will of her brother who was living, confident of the future.

"Time is up for the interview," said a warder who was watching them. The granted three minutes had ended.

They wanted to talk heartily for months after So would regain his freedom from Chonju prison but their talk was interrupted only after three minutes.

The Yushin fascist bars separated So from his mother and sister, forcing them to leave without finishing their talk.

"Mother, don't come so often. It's too troublesome for you," said the son with a forced smile, seeing his mother getting away from him.

"Jun Sik, you are not alone. Many people are now out of the prison, they hold you dear. The whole nation and people all over the world are behind your two brothers." It was a warm breathing of a mother bidding farewell to her son who was turning away from her.

(From *Hyokmyong Chonson*)

Why Did I Break through the Truce Line?

(A note written by the former Major Li Jun Gwang of the Intelligence Unit 203, attached to the Intelligence Command of the south Korean puppet army. He came over to the northern half of the Republic on June 13.)

As an officer of the intelligence unit of the "ROK Army" serving at the front, I had lived a disgraceful life against the country and the people until I broke through the truce line. It is really a great shame for me to have served, even for a time, the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique as a traitor to the nation. I don't know how I should make up for such a shameful dishonour.

The respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the father of the nation, who is boundlessly magnanimous, has forgiven me with generosity and held me in his warm bosom.

He highly appreciated what I had done—coming over to the northern half of the Republic—as a patriotic action and commended me with his love, which I hardly deserve.

Sometime ago, I had been in a shameful traitor's uniform, but now, being a lieutenant colonel of the patriotic army, I am in the uniform of the glorious Korean People's Army with the Order of the National Flag 1st class ablazing on my breast, and I take part in the sacred cause of the nation. It is an honour which I never before imagined even in my dream.

I decided for myself to come over to the northern half of the Republic, following the road indicated by my conscience true to the nation looking up to the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation. In another word, I was able to do so because I became aware that to uphold and follow the lofty will of the great General is the supreme duty of the Korean people. Of course, such consciousness was not formed smoothly in a day or two.

I came to deeply respect the great leader General Kim Il Sung after June 25, 1950, during the war.

The Korean People's Army smashing the US and puppet troops in retreat liberated

the Ryongnam area and brought the joy of rebirth to Kimchon, North Kyongsang Province, where I had lived. It is still vivid in my memory. At the time I was a young boy. I wrote for the first time the Korean alphabet with a notebook and pencil given by a KPA soldier and learned the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" from him.

My late mother did her best to cook rice and wash for KPA soldiers, saying that they were lads all gentle and diligent, kind-hearted and that General Kim Il Sung, who had brought them up in such a way, was regarded really as a holy man.

At that time, everybody was pleased as if they were living in an extraordinary world.

Though it seemed that it was something that had flitted by in a dream of a child, the bright and gay life in the days of liberation made a deep impression on me. Enlarged into a wider picture, it seemed to represent the northern half of the Republic.

The intimate memory thus planted in my mind remained intact even after my school life when I came to live in a barrack. At the time I had no courage to open a path for my future by making a correct appraisal of the present on the basis of the lesson drawn from the past. So I regarded obedience to the social system under which I lived as my fate, whether I liked it or not.

As an officer serving in an intelligence unit of the puppet army, I had opportunities to correct my erroneous views of life. Thanks to this I came to have a better understanding of the northern half of the Republic. As a result of the impression I got, I was able to rejuvenate myself.

I finished the senior military course of the infantry school of the puppet army in June 1972. I was appointed leader of Team 18 of Educational Unit 909 at Sokcho attached to the "Intelligence Command," then administrative officer of intelligence research group 605, and, right before coming over to the north, officer collecting information for intelligence unit 203.

My duty was to gather and analyze military information on the north and submit reports to my superior. Accordingly, I needed to correctly understand and appraise the

policies, economy and social conditions of the north. For this, I had to read the newspapers and publications issued in the north and listen to the radio and meet the fishermen who had been to the north due to a shipwreck and others who knew of the north. That is to say, I had to thoroughly grasp the reality of the north by all means available.

In the course of this kind of work I was interested more and more deeply in the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic.

It was one evening in December 1975, when I was an adjutant attached to the "Intelligence Commander." In the latter's room there was a special apparatus through which we could watch TV of the north. At the time a long documentary film appeared on the screen with General Kim Il Sung giving guidance on the spot. It was a serial of inspiring scenes showing the General, in simple attire, visiting, rain or shine, factories and farms, looking after the work and life of the people.

Since then I used to watch the television from the north almost every night for a month. Hardly noticing what was going on in my mind, the "Intelligence Commander" asked me if I had got some useful materials for reference. I merely replied that I had some. Then I went to bed but I could not sleep.

"Am I a real Korean? I am a miserable creature who has lived neither with a sense of justice nor with conscience."

Thus repenting, I began to reexamine my view of life. No one in the world is more pitiable and unhappy than those who have not a right understanding of the theory of leadership. In the course of examining myself in agonies, I realized that one is not qualified to be called a Korean unless he looks up to and follows General Kim Il Sung from the bottom of his heart.

"I will look up to and follow General Kim Il Sung!"

Soon this began to be my faith and aim in my life. My resolve to come over to the north started from this very conviction.

As a shocking change had occurred in my view of life and since I had a new ability of facing the reality, I cursed the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique all the more and came to be disillusioned about my "military service" more seriously than ever.

I was also disgusted at the puppet army which only protects foreign interests, betraying the nation and I was indignant at the behaviour of the high-ranking officers who were either gangsters or impostors. Actually the whole of the "ROK Army" is corrupt to the bone. The higher the rank, the more serious is the corruption. Division commanders offer bribes to corps commanders with money squeezed out of regiment commanders, commanders-in-chief of the army bribe the chief of general staff by bullying corps commanders, and the chief of general staff bribes "Chongwadae" with offers exacted from commanders-in-chief. Besides, too heavy tasks were assigned to the intelligence officers in preparing for a new war and severe censure and repression threatened them all the time. It made me extremely dissatisfied with the Pak Jung Hi clique and urged me to have a firm resolve to come over to the north.

The frontline intelligence officers are required to collect and analyze and report more than 20 items of information a month. But I carried out only 70 per cent of these tasks. The intelligence command ceaselessly reproved me for that, charging that it was an intentional sabotage resulting from "the discontent with my position" and "mental vacillation."

What was to come to me was quite obvious.

I was in a deep agony. What should be done? What should I do for leading a true life without so much suffering? I should go to the north. To the northern half of the Republic which is clear of corruption, injustice and vices.

At this thought, however, I was worried about whether I would be welcomed by the north.

I feared for a while with a doubt if I would be fully trusted and embraced, for I was not a common officer but an intelligence officer supposed to be an "élite" in the "ROK Army." Nevertheless, I hesitated no longer. I filled myself with conviction that if I would repent my past and make up my mind to devote myself to the nation they would tolerate me and place me on the road of rebirth.

On June 13, I came to the front on the pretext that I would photograph some places at the front. Taking this opportunity, I finally got rid of the suffocating hell and came over to the northern half of the Republic full of light.

"We Declare a Death-defying Resistance"

Eight years ago workers of the "Pyonghwa market" in Seoul, unable to sit and await death, rose in a big demonstration in demand of elementary things including better working conditions. But it was put down by the puppet police in league with the vicious employer.

In the course of the struggle Chon Tae Il, a worker of a clothing factory in the market, burned himself to death with gasoline all over his body against the puppet clique's exploitation and oppression.

His death caused a great sensation among the public.

It touched off rallies and demonstrations of university and college students calling for improved working conditions. It also had a tremendous impact upon workers in Seoul and Incheon. The labour problem became a focus of public attention, and the miserable situation of workers on the "Pyonghwa market" came to full light.

The "Pyonghwa market" is a three-storeyed long building in a slum on the Chonggye stream in Seoul. Its first floor houses various booths and the second and third floors the clothing factory. The factory employs over 12,000 workers who are mostly young women.

It was provided with nothing for labour safety and sanitation. One floor was remade into two floors and per-worker work space was less than one square metre. They were forced to work 13 to 17 hours a day and had no holiday throughout the year. The monthly pay of a skilled worker was in the neighbourhood of one-third of the minimum living cost, and that of the ordinary worker one-tenth.

They were worked like a slave and had no democratic rights. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the employer denied the workers' three rights—the rights of collective bargaining, organization and strike—and answered their demand and struggle with brutal repression and persecution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be resistance, and where there is resistance, there will be revolutionary struggle."

The exploitation and oppression by the puppet clique excited the growing dissatisfaction and resistance of the workers.

From life they learned the truth that they could not survive without struggle and rose in a struggle for subsistence and democracy in November 1970.

Afterwards they became more conscious and got more closely united, and they did not stop their struggle, in spite of intensified oppression and persecution by the puppet clique and the employer.

They staged sit-ins and demonstrations and held rallies in demand of shorter working day and wage hike in December 1975 and March 1976. In the course of the struggle they were convinced that they could not radically change their conditions only by economic struggle and resolutely waged anti-"government" political struggle, bringing political demands to the fore.

In July last year Min Jong Jin, a worker of the Hyopsin Tannery, was gas-poisoned to death while working on the factory effluent at the bidding of the vicious employer.

The infuriated workers of the market thronged the hospital where there was his body and condemned the employer for causing the death. They also had a rally where they demanded the puppet clique to punish him. On the funeral day they held a demonstration, fighting the puppet police with stones. The demonstrators swarmed to the puppet labour office and staged a sit-in, crying: "Labour office chief, go out, who is responsible for the accident!" "Disband the present trade union!" and so on.

But the puppet gang replied them with mean crackdown by the puppet police, which arrested over 40 workers including Li So Son.

Li So Son is the mother of Chon Tae Il who encouraged his fellow workers with his death eight years ago. After his death she actively participated in the struggle of the workers who held her in esteem.

The next day the workers again gathered in front of the puppet labour office and went on a sit-down, demanding her immediate release and the suspension of crackdown on the labour movement.

Their struggle continued in September last year.

On the 8th over 200 of them walked out of their workshop and had an anti-"government" rally where they issued a sta-

tement containing a 7-point demand including the suspension of crackdown on the labour movement and the acknowledgement of the three rights of workers. The rally was followed by a sit-down. They clashed with hundreds of fully armed puppet policemen. The next day too they resumed their struggle and published their "declaration of death-defying struggle."

In the declaration, they stated: "We workers have got nothing but betrayal, violence and lie from those in power who protect and lord it over the employer indulged in exploiting and slaving us. We declare a death-defying resistance. We will continue struggle, drawing back not a single step and even going over our own bodies, until we have genuine rights."

The declaration also made five demands including the stoppage of the suppression of the labour movement, the recognition of the three labour rights and the punishment of the riot police and alleged that "whatever appeasement and dialogue would not be accepted unless the demands are met."

Today the struggle of the workers at the market exerts an affirmative influence upon the south Korean labour movement at large and proves a telling blow to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Their struggle for existence and democracy will develop onto a higher stage.

"SCRAMBLE" FOR GOLDWARES

The prices of gold, platinum and jewel are now skyrocketing in south Korea.

In south Korea filled with cries for food, there are scums who try to keep or obtain goldwares, jewel and other rare things. They are the bureaucrats who illicitly amassed fortune by using powers or the comprador capitalists and not ordinary people.

The traitors who fattened on the suppression and plunder of people are scrambling for such things to fly abroad, as the puppet government is on the edge of collapse in face of

the people's resistance.

Recently a south Korean paper said that high-ranking officials of the puppet government are selling their property to buy expensive and handy things to escape overseas. This is the reason for the price hike of such precious and rare things.

The puppet clique are going to fly abroad for their crimes against the nation. But the people will never tolerate them.

The criminals must be punished by the people.

Tongrim Textile Mill in Inchon— A Hell for Workers

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The south Korean workers are exploited and oppressed more cruelly than in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. Far from enjoying freedoms and rights, they find it difficult even to keep body and soul together."**

Today the south Korean workers live a sub-human life. They have no political rights whatsoever and are harshly exploited and suppressed by the puppet clique and vicious employers.

Here is the case of workwomen of the Tongrim Textile Mill.

This mill stands to the north of the Inchon port.

Its low main building looks like steps and is encircled by high concrete walls with triple barbed wire. So it reminds you of a prison. Within the walls 1,300 women are worked like machine or animal.

The mill is not provided with labour protection facilities and proper working conditions and it is full of high heat, dust and stench. In such a suffocating place workwomen slave under the strict watch of overseers. They work 14 to 15 hours a day, 19 hours on Tuesday and Thursday. There is no break, except for the 20-minute lunch time.

On Tuesday and Thursday they sleep, after

night work, on the tiled floor of their work place for one hour and a half before the next day's work begins.

Women who work at night take narcotic to sleep in the daytime amidst the dins and awakening drug to work at night. Such drugs paralyzed the lower part of many workwomen's bodies and they suffer from their bodily shrinkage.

The cruel employer forbids them to exchange a few words to or glance at each other while at work. If they do, he forces them to write apology. He also prohibits two or more of them from getting together in the mill.

The management even restricts female workers' easing of nature. Today 80 per cent of them are afflicted with occupational diseases such as cystitis, nephritis, arthritis, eye disease, etc.

Despite such hard work and violation of human rights, they get a starvation wage that hardly meets a fifth of the minimum living cost.

Today all south Korean workers are enslaved like them.

To have the right to live and human dignity, they must overthrow the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Workers do hard labour the whole day under the whip of overseers



Enslaved south Korean juvenile workers



"Troop-pullout Pledge" and Arms Expansion

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The US authorities are hastening the war preparations and arms expansion against our Republic on an unprecedentedly vast scale, going back further on their 'pledges' to withdraw their troops from south Korea."

Today the US imperialists are retreating step by step from their "troop-pullout pledge," and under the pretext of "troop pullout" they are bringing into south Korea armed forces and war equipment as new war preparations.

Phased Retreat from "Pledge"

Originally the United States put forward the "troop pullout" under the strong pressure of world public opinion demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

With the pass of time, however, the true aim of the "troop-pullout pledge" has become clear:

Two years ago the US authorities repeatedly stated that they would withdraw all their troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in a short time. But their action does not agree with their words.

Their original "troop-pullout pledge" gave way to a partial and phased "troop pullout" plan. The US imperialists stated that they would pull out of south Korea only the ground force within four-five years and leave large armed forces—air and naval forces, supply units, reconnaissance units, signal corps, etc.

Even this lukewarm pullout plan was claimed to be carried out "carefully and slowly," following the situation and through

"thorough consultation" with south Korea and Japan (firm opponents of the US-troop withdrawal). This was intended to prepare additional "grounds" to reverse the "troop-pullout pledge."

Afterwards even the nominal "troop-pullout pledge" was modified many times with no trace left.

In July last year the United States announced that it would withdraw 27,000 men mainly from the 2nd Infantry Division out of over 42,000 men in south Korea in 1978-1982, and 6,000 men in 1978. In its "special statement" dated April 21 this year the US government declared that out of three combat battalions which are to withdraw in 1978 only one battalion 800 strong would be pulled out this year and two would stay on by the end of 1979.

Without stopping here, however, the US imperialists are now working to completely reverse the "troop-pullout plan."

In May this year the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted an "amendment" which calls for presenting to Congress 120 days ahead a "report on the appropriateness of troop pullout" even when a battalion of troops are withdrawn. In this way the US imperialists made a legal provision not to pull out troops under various pretexts.

Earlier, the US House Armed Services Committee passed an "amendment" demanding keeping the 26,000-strong US ground combat force in south Korea infinitely until a lasting peace settles on the Korean peninsula.

It is self-evident that peace cannot be established in Korea, without withdrawing the US imperialist aggressor troops, the

chief disturber of peace in Korea.

The moves of US imperialism in connection with the "troop-pullout pledge" prove that their "troop pullout" is, in reality, a trick for the permanent occupation of south Korea.

Now the "troop pullout" is used as a smokescreen for arms expansion and war preparations in south Korea by US imperialism.

Behind "Troop Pullout"

It is getting clearer each day that the US imperialists are now stepping up new war preparations behind the "troop pullout."

Since their "pledge" not a single US soldier or nuclear weapon has been taken out. On the contrary, as of the end of March this year the US troops increased by some 900.

The United States is continuously bringing in new-type weapons and war equipment for its troops in south Korea and constructing new military establishments on a large scale. The US air force in south Korea is to increase by 20 per cent. Further, it is increasing the mobile strike force for action in Korea in its military bases near her.

Under the name of the "compensatory measure" for the "troop pullout" the United States is giving a large amount of military "aid" to the south Korean puppets and turning over large quantities of war materiel to boost their war potentials.

Also it is going to transfer weapons and military equipment worth 8,000 million dollars to them within 4-5 years and is hurrying to pass through Congress a "bill on the transfer of military equipment worth 800 million dollars."

In particular, talking about the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army, the US imperialists are bringing into south Korea various missiles, fighters, tanks, war vessels and other modern lethal weapons in large numbers. They are also taking into

south Korea vast quantities of ammunition from their military bases in Asian and Pacific areas.

They are even hatching a criminal plot to give the south Korean puppet clique new-type nuclear weapons and openly clamouring about using nuclear weapons in Korea in case of "emergency."

They are constantly perfecting new plans of operations and have even worked out a nuclear attack plan and are going to set up a "south Korea-US joint command" within this year to complete their war commanding system.

They stage war exercises against the northern half of the Republic almost every day.

All facts show that the US imperialists' preparations for an adventurous new war under the sign of the "troop pullout" have entered a grave stage and a dangerous situation has been created in Korea in which another war may break out at any moment.

They also prove that their aggressive nature and their wild ambition of aggression in Korea have not changed.

They seek to back up the "two Koreas" scheme with "strength" through stepped-up new war preparations, keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, establish their domination over the whole of Korea and intensify aggression, intervention and control in Asia.

With no cunning trick can they conceal their true colours as aggressors and war maniacs. If the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets dare to start an adventurous war they will only meet with an ignominious defeat.

The US imperialists should see clearly the trend of the times, give up the manoeuvres toward war and aggression and immediately and totally withdraw from south Korea all the armed forces including nuclear weapons, according to the UN resolution and their "pledge."



Under the Banner of Independence

Struggle of Non-aligned Nations for Independent Development of National Economy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"If non-aligned countries are to firmly maintain independence, they must become economically self-supporting by building an independent national economy."** ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 320.)

Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to end economic control and plunder by imperialism, defend national independence and sovereignty and attain the country's prosperity and development.

The non-aligned nations are now striving to build an independent national economy for independent development.

In building national economy they have set it as their important task to destroy the imperialist-colonialists' footholds of economic plunder. The imperialists use their economic footholds in Asia, Africa and Latin America to hinder the independent development of those countries and carry out aggression, intervention, exploitation and plunder. Those countries' destruction of the imperialists' footholds of economic plunder and their control of key economic branches, therefore, amount to eliminating the chief obstacle to the building of national economy and laying the foundation of economic independence. That is why the non-aligned countries are taking bold and active nationalization measures to destroy the imperialists' footholds of economic plunder.

Algeria, Madagascar, Iraq, Syria, Burma, Guyana and many other Asian, African and Latin-American countries place the imperialists' factories and enterprises under state control and protect and effectively use natural resources for the development of the national

economy.

Kuwait put under state control an American oil company which had long plundered petroleum resource in the south of the country.

Recently the government of Democratic Yemen decided to nationalize British oil processing company and industrial company.

The non-aligned countries are striving to demolish the imperialists' footholds of economic plunder, build national industry and develop the national economy with their own raw material resources and efforts.

A number of these countries increase investment in industry and develop industry according to plans, and create metallurgical, engineering, chemical, electric power and other key industrial branches.

Bangladesh is establishing state-run factories and enterprises.

More than two-thirds of the total state investment under Nigeria's current five-year plan goes to metallurgical and engineering industries, oil extraction and processing, transport and other branches. In recent years the Congo completed a water-power station and began to produce electricity.

Guyana newly established a hydraulic power station, an aluminum factory, a textile mill and a marine product processing factory.

The non-aligned countries pay primary attention to the construction of small and medium factories in their efforts to build independent national industry.

Jamaica has brought about great changes in ten-odd years after independence. She had no factories to speak of in the past. But now many small and medium factories have appeared in different parts of the country.

Burma completed the second-stage expansion project of a textile mill and started production. She will provide her population with more and better fabrics.

Equatorial Guinea has created small and medium food processing factories and lumber and saw mills using her own raw and other materials.

As a result of building small and medium factories, many developing countries produce by themselves daily necessities which they imported from other countries.

The non-aligned countries are also strengthening economic and technical cooperation among themselves.

The mutual exchange of their good experiences and techniques and cooperation are of great importance in developing the national economy. Their cooperation is especially important because the imperialists are hindering in every way the non-aligned countries from building an independent national economy.

Recently Tunisia and Libya concluded an agreement on mutual cooperation in industry.

Nepal and India are jointly carrying on the irrigation project and Bangladesh and Malaysia, and Benin and Algeria are strengthening mutual cooperation. Many other non-aligned countries are conducting extensive cooperation in many domains.

The non-aligned countries, which are out to build a new life, are making steady progress in agriculture.

Many countries confiscate lands from the imperialist-colonialists and distribute them among the peasants.

The non-aligned countries are striving to develop agriculture, eliminating the survival of monoculture under colonial rule and cultivating various crops including grain and introducing advanced farming methods.

Especially in recent years they have taken active measures to build irrigation works and increase food production in order to protect crops from the influence of the cold front and settle the food problem by themselves.

They are now scoring new good results in their efforts to build an independent national economy.

"Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for Study of Juche Idea" Held

Last July the "Second National Meeting of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea" was held in Toyonaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan.

It was attended by representatives of teachers from Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido and 25 prefectures and members of societies for the study of the Juche idea in Japan, more than 300 in all.

The meeting unanimously adopted amid an enthusiastic applause a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the meeting there were a commemorative lecture on "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a special report entitled "Okinawa and Korea."

Many representatives from Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Metropolis and Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures made reports on "Theses on Socialist Education," which

showed all attendants that "Theses on Socialist Education" is studied more profoundly. And reports on the activities of societies for the study of the Korean question proved that the Juche idea is widely spread among teachers.

The meeting elected the executive staff of the "Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea" of Japanese teachers and adopted an appeal.

The appeal pointed out that the number of the teachers' societies for the study of the Juche idea increased about three times during the period from the first study meeting to the second and it called upon the attendants to deepen the study of the Juche idea and strive to spread it and further intensify the struggle to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Non-aligned Countries Move towards Unity

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when they defend unity can the non-aligned countries expand and develop the non-aligned movement, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, and successfully build an independent, prosperous new world."

Today firmer than ever before is the non-aligned countries' resolution to strengthen unity against the imperialist and dominationist forces' manoeuvres of division, disintegration and scramble.

The recent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Countries held in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, convincingly demonstrated that it was a historic meeting where the non-aligned countries upheld independence and unity.

After this conference many non-aligned countries expressed their firm position and resolves to actively contribute to the common cause of the non-aligned movement by faithfully putting into practice the declaration and resolution adopted at the conference and further strengthening unity and solidarity of the movement.

The Angolan Foreign Minister expressed his satisfaction with the results of the recent conference and said that the conference reached an agreement on important issues and greatly contributed to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the movement.

He stressed that the independent African countries must form a broad anti-imperialist front against the continued subversive activities of international imperialism.

The Iraqi paper *Al Iraq* resolutely condemned the imperialists for their manoeuvres

ings against the non-aligned movement.

It said that the imperialists are trying to split and destroy the non-aligned movement by creating a difference between the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and stressed that, in order to deal blows to the imperialists and other splittist forces it is imperative to further strengthen the unity of the movement.

The Sudanese papers *Al Ayyam* and *Al Sahafa* emphasized that the non-aligned countries must uphold the principles of the non-aligned movement, end their difference and strengthen their unity.

The recent joint communiques of Libya and Jibuti, and of Guinea and Cape Verde stressed the need to observe the principles of the non-aligned movement and unite closely to strengthen the non-aligned movement and attain the common goal of the non-aligned countries.

All facts prove that today the non-aligned countries unanimously desire to settle the complex situation created within the non-aligned movement and strengthen their unity and solidarity and they are striving to do so.

This shows clearly that no matter how desperately the imperialist and dominationist forces may try to destroy the non-aligned movement, they cannot stem the march of the non-aligned movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the banner of unity.

The non-aligned movement will continue to advance dynamically and its lofty cause of anti-imperialism and independence will surely win.



Under the Banner of Independence

Algerian People Are Building a New Society

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Algerian people.

The start of an armed struggle against imperialist colonial rule on November 1, 1954 was a historic event which raised the Algerian people's revolutionary struggle to new heights.

The Algerian people bravely fought with arms in hand, overcoming all difficulties, and won the victory of revolution in 1962.

Since national independence they, who have such brilliant traditions, have traversed a path of fruitful struggle.

In his congratulatory telegram sent to President Houari Boumedienne of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Algerian people, under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President, are vigorously promoting the industrial, agricultural and cultural revolutions and achieving great successes in their efforts to consolidate national independence and build a new society based on justice and the socialist principle."

Under the correct leadership of President Houari Boumedienne, their outstanding leader, the Algerian people are attaining great successes in their efforts to build a new society based on justice and the socialist principle, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Many factories and enterprises rise up and the foundations of industrialization are laid. Irrigation is carried on and various types of cooperatives are formed. Socialist rural construction goes ahead dynamically.

Externally the Algerian government pursues the non-aligned policy and strives to uphold the dignity of the Arab people, attain the complete liberation of Africa and accelerate the common cause of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

Our people actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Algerian people and rejoice over all their successes scored in building a new life as over their own.

The Korean and Algerian peoples are striving for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the development of the non-aligned movement.

Especially the visit to Algeria by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in May 1975 and the visit to our country by President Houari Boumedienne in March 1974 marked a milestone in raising the militant friendship and solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The friendly Algerian government and people actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of our people to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their another war moves and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people are grateful for this.

Our people are happy to have such a true comrade-in-arms as the Algerian people on the African continent.

The Korean people will, as ever, fight together with the Algerian people to attain the common goal and ideal. The Korean people sincerely wish the Algerian people greater successes in their struggle to consolidate their revolutionary gains and build a new, rich and strong, prosperous society.

REVOLUTIONARY OPERA

LIBRETTO



The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain

ACT THREE

SCENE 1

THE NEXT DAY.
THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Trees laden* with rosy-cheeked apples; piles of wooden crates. A distant view of Kumgang-san Mountain and a view of Hae-Kumgang on the left. The stage lights. Women and girls are singing as they are carrying in and packing apples.

Women's pangchang:

The air is heavy with the scent of fruit.
To our joy every branch is laden with red apples.
There's a bumper crop each year in lovely Kumgang village,
Work goes with a swing while the girls are singing.

Myong Hui:

Let's hurry to finish the apple harvest,
With the fruit selection let us make haste!

Girls:

We have always attained our work targets,

We'll speed our work giving one another aid.

Myong Hui:

Let's work as masters of our country,
Not letting a single apple spoil.

Girls:

Comrade team head, do not worry!
With all our heart we gladly toil.

The bell rings for a break.

Myong Hui: Now let's have a rest.

Girls: Very well.

Myong Hui (to First Woman): I am going to the farm office.

First Woman: All right.

Myong Hui (to girls): Rehearse your performance during your rest period!

Exit Myong Hui.

Ibbuni: Now let us begin with *The Bumper*

Crop of Apples.

All the girls go out to prepare themselves for the rehearsal. The dance *The Bumper Crop of Apples* begins.

Women's pangchang:

Red, yellow and green—what a pretty sight!

Maybe the rainbow has touched them!
Each of the apples shining bright
Spells a rich harvest for our delight.

Rich harvests of apples and rice are successes

Due to the Theses on the Rural Question.

The apples we pick have an aroma rare
And we dispatch them everywhere.
Even seamen far away from their native shore,
As they savour them, feel they are home once more.

Rich harvests of apples and pears in abundance

Are the good fruit of the Pukchong Conference.

The apples that we have grown with great care
We are now dispatching everywhere.
All in the family, young and old,
Taste them at table, a joy to behold.

Rich harvests of apples, our hearts fill with pleasure.
Everywhere happiness blooms beyond measure.

The dance ends with a pangchang. Enter

A scene from dance "The Bumper Crop of Apples"



Sok Min, the producer, Ae Ryon and Old Pak.

Ok Hui: Girls, the composer is coming.

The girls greet Sok Min.

Sok Min: How do you do! I'm very glad to meet you.

Old Pak: Where is the team head?

Ibbuni: She's gone to the farm office.

Old Pak: To the office? We missed her by a second.

Just then Chang Su enters with five or six other young fishermen.

Ibbuni: Look, girls! There comes Comrade Chang Su!

Sun I blushes.

Sun I:

The composer has come to Kumgang-san
To write new music about the mountain.

Girls:

Please help us with our song and dance,
Our happy life on the farm recounting!

Chang Su:

We learned of your arrival here
And came in a hurry from the beach.

Fishermen:

Please coach us in our song and dance
About fishermen's life on the East Sea.

We'll sing of our worthwhile life
That blooms in the sun of the Workers' Party.

Girls (to the composer): Please coach us in our song and dance.

Sok Min: Well, comrade producer, let us help them.

The members of the group begin a song and dance with a drum.

Song and dance:

Is it paradise because of its fine hills and rivers clear!

It is paradise because it is good to live here.

Our life is good and flourishing,

A song of happiness we sing.

A song of our socialist land let us sing.

Sun I:

In the morning a bright sun rises from the East Sea.

Song and dance:

In the evening over Kumgang-san a full moon gleams.

Sun I:

Where people work, helping each other.

Song and dance:

This is our paradise.

The song of the people's Kumgang-san let us sing.

A mixed dance *Our Socialist Countryside Is Good* begins.

Chorus:

A fine bumper crop has come to the mountains and fields.

The ripe grain and fruit the fullness of joy reveal.

The leader's Socialist Rural Theses yields fruit every year,

Bringing rich harvests and glad songs to everyone here.

Of all the countries in the world
None is a paradise like ours.

Our life is good and flourishing,
Everyone in happiness smiles.

A bumper crop makes people sing and dance

All over the country which our leader guides.

Of all the countries in the world
None is a paradise like ours.

Sun I is prominent among the dancers. When the dance ends, Sok Min, the producer and Ae Ryon, who are deeply impressed, congratulate the members of the group on their good performance.

Old Pak: How do you like their performance?
Girls: What do you think of our song and dance, please?

Sok Min (addressing Sun I): Excellent! You are good at both singing and dancing.

Producer and Ae Ryon: She really is a good performer.

The bell rings for work.

First Woman: Now back to work.

Girls: Okay!

Exit Old Pak and all the girls. Sok Min, the producer and Ae Ryon stay behind. Sun I takes leave of them shyly and exits.

Ae Ryon: What if we give Sun I the leading part in our new work?

Sok Min: I would prefer all of them to take part in it.

Ae Ryon:

In Kumgang-san we see a flourishing
Beautiful and truthful people's art.

Producer and Ae Ryon:

The leader's teachings on the fostering
Of new young buds make warm my heart.

Sok Min:

Life in fruitful labour blossoms,
Makes us eager to create.

Men's pangchang:

Kumgang-san we praise, the paradise
Thriving with the leader's paternal love.

A spotlight is focussed on Sok Min and the scene changes. Sok Min is excited.

Sok Min: Kumgang-san, mountain of tragedy, hero mountain!

How did you come to be a paradise today?

SCENE 2

The orchestra strikes up a solemn melody as if to tell the history of Kumgang-san Mountain. Dark clouds fleet over the mountain. There is driving wind and rain, followed by a blizzard. Then Kumgang-san Mountain is seen in flames. Shells explode with blinding flashes. Villagers, men and women, are seen making their way through the flames, carrying boxes of ammunition on their backs or heads. Soon the flames die down and the beautiful peaks of Kumgang-san, the hero mountain, appear towering into the sky. Sok Min, inspired by a creative passion, reflects on the history of Kumgang-san. The scene changes to Hae-Kumgang. Sok Min stands on the seashore, deep in thought. The sun rises over the East Sea.

Chorus:

**Great is our sun,
Bright is the name of Marshal
Kim Il Sung.**

Women's *pangchang*:

**For fifteen long years through snow-
storms
He fought for the rebirth of this beautiful
country.**

Grand *pangchang*:

**The towering peaks and crystal-clear
streams
Praise Marshal Kim Il Sung's kindness in
song.**

The producer who has come to look for Sok Min is also very moved.

Producer: Comrade composer!

Sok Min: I've found the theme tune! Now all I must do is to finish the Magnolia Flower Song.

Sok Min:

**The sun of our nation, he saved our
country,
Coming through many a hard ordeal.**

Sok Min and producer:

**Were it not for our own bright sun
How could Kungang-san be shining
today!**

Producer:

**In the people's Kungang-san, the hero's
land,**

The great leader has laid out a paradise.

Sok Min and producer:

**Under the leader, great sun, our joy
overflows
And the waves of the East Sea sway to
and fro.**

Producer (nodding his head): Oh, a message has come asking you to go to the provincial capital right away.

Sok Min: Let's go.

As they are about to leave, Sun I enters, calling out: "Comrade composer!" The producer leaves and Sok Min remains.

Sun I: How do you do!

Sok Min: What is the matter?

Sun I: Please come to our house today. Mother asked me to bring you home.

Sok Min: I am sorry but I must leave in a hurry. We shall meet again at the Festival.

Sun I is disappointed. Sok Min looks affectionately at Sun I for a while, and then goes out.



Women's duet *pangchang*:

**Over the hill there he could meet
His long-lost family once more,
But to the girl's regret he leaves
And only seagulls skim the shore.**

While the *pangchang* is sung, Sun I stands where she is, gazing after Sok Min.

The lights fade.

ACT FOUR

A FEW DAYS LATER.
SUN I'S HOME.

The stage lightens. On the verandah Myong Hui is packing Sun I's dresses and undershirts in her suitcase in preparation for her journey to the provincial capital, where she is to participate in the Art Festival.

Sok Min, inspired by a creative passion, reflects on the history of Mt. Kungang



Women's *pangchang*:

**Were it not for his fatherly care,
Such happiness how could they enjoy?
Seeing her daughter off to the Festival,
The mother's heart is full of joy.**

Sun I comes from the house in a new dress.

Myong Hui:

**Sun I, my daughter, you've grown up so
happy
In the fatherly embrace of the kind
leader
Do not forget his kindness,
And repay it with loyalty wherever
you go.**

Myong Hui and Sun I:

**His love we'll remember for ever and
ever.
His kindness we'll remember till the end
of heaven and earth.**



Mother hands the flute which her husband used to play to Sun I departing for the provincial art festival

At this moment Chang Su enters, fully prepared for the journey.

Chang Su: How are you, mother?

Myong Hui (smiling): Oh, you have come. Are you going to play a flute at the Festival?

Chang Su: Yes, I am.

Myong Hui: Wait a minute.

Myong Hui casts an affectionate look at Chang Su and enters the house.

Chang Su: Comrade Sun I, let's do our best at the Festival.

Sun I:
Bearing the beautiful songs of Kumgang with me,
I feel my heart swell with emotion.

Chang Su and Sun I:
Bearing the happiness of Kumgang villagers with us,
We feel our hearts swell with emotion.

Chang Su:
Bred in the wind and on the waves of the East Sea,
I will sing of my youthful hopes.

Chang Su and Sun I:
Our comradeship formed in labour

Will bloom in our socialist paradise.

Myong Hui comes from the house with a flute.

Myong Hui: Look here!
Please take this precious flute with you,
The flute which for many years I had put away.
Sing of our happiness to your hearts' content
With the flute Sun I's father used to play.

Sun I receives the flute from her mother

Sun I:
This precious flute kept for many years
Calls to mind many a thought.

Sun I, Chang Su and Myong Hui:
In song we will praise our present happiness,
Our fine society which father eagerly sought.

Sun I hands Chang Su the flute. Enter the members of the group who are to leave for the Festival. Enter Old Pak with a basket of apples, followed by village women.

Myong Hui (turning to Old Pak): Why are you up at this early hour?

Old Pak:

Today, when one is young at sixty and old only at ninety,
I have grown young and in the morning I don't feel tired.
They are leaving for the Festival—a happy event.
How can I ignore it and stay inside!

Village women gently tease him.

All:

The abundance of fruit and fish and merry laughter
Make you look young, though you are sixty.

All laugh. Old Pak gives the basket of apples to Chang Su, who receives it with a bow.

All:

With songs as fresh as the pure Kumgang-san air,

With dances recalling the beautiful Hae-kumgang,
They are leaving for the Festival,
They are leaving,
The young people of Kumgang-san.

The young people leave.

Mixed pangchang:

Exemplary workers good at singing and dancing,
The young people of Kumgang-san are leaving.
They take with themselves warm hearts,
The warm hearts of the whole village.
They are leaving with youthful hope.

The villagers seeing the young people off are standing on a rise along the path. Among them is Myong Hui.

The lights fade.

(To Be Continued)

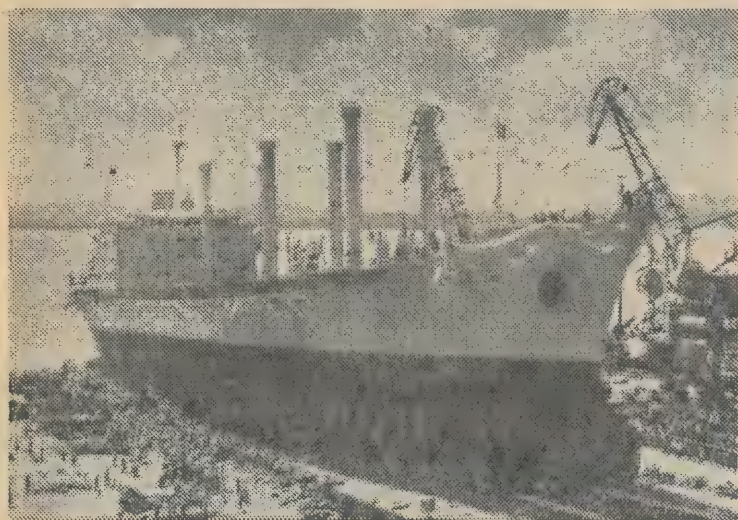
Villagers see off amateur art circle members leaving for the art festival





News

LARGE CARGO SHIP "YONPUNGHO" LAUNCHED



In the last decade of August the Nampo Shipyard completed and launched a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Yonpungho" as a gift of loyalty to the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It is long and as high as a ten-storeyed apartment house.

It is provided with automated and telemechanized apparatuses for navigation, loading and unloading ap-

paratuses, well-furnished cabins and service facilities, and applies latest shipbuilding technique for free and safe navigation. It is another demonstration of the might of our Juche shipbuilding industry.

This shipyard has built three 20,000-ton modern cargo ships, "Taedonggang," "Chongchongang" and this "Yonpungho," with our own efforts, techniques and materials.

It is the valuable fruition

of the boundless loyalty of the ship builders who do unconditionally what the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wants them to.

They built it in a short time according to his policy for the development of the Juche shipbuilding industry and his on-the-spot instructions given to this shipyard. It will greatly contribute to the development of our sea transport.

PERFORMANCE OF BURMESE MUSIC AND DANCE TROUPE IN THE DPRK

In August the Burmese music and dance troupe gave performances many times in Pyongyang and local cities of our country.

The Burmese artistes staged many works showing the Burmese people's bravery, optimistic life and ardent love for their country. "Piyo Dance," "Apyodo Dance," "Oji Drum Dance" and "Candlelight Dance" portrayed vividly their wisdom, artistic talent and



"CHONGCHON BRIDGE" NEWLY BUILT

In mid-August the "Chongchon Bridge", another lasting monumental creation, was built across the Chongchon River in the western part of our country.

The bridge built under the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung links a new industrial district on the bank of the river and the new Anju Street. It is the longest in our country, a Juche-motivated, modern bridge.

It was built chiefly for the workers to go to and from work. Everything—a broad driveway and footpaths, mercury lamps and green rails—is congenial to the feeling of our people and offers maximum traffic convenience. Ships

can freely sail below it. The constructors and the scientific research group who participated in the bridge-building applied the Juche-based building method suiting the specific features of our country and actively introduced mechanization and prefab method in its building, bravely overcoming hardships and difficulties, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

The constructors did excavation in the cutting water and laid the foundation ahead of schedule, which was one of the difficult jobs. They made 700-odd girders only in a few months and assembled them with success. Thus they created a new speed in the history of bridge-building.

The great leader named the bridge built in a short time "Chongchon Bridge" and sent to the constructors precious gifts and cared to decorate the innovators.

old cultural tradition. Group dances "Deer Hunting" and "Yamona" well described their fruitful working life and diligence and love for their beautiful country.

Graceful national dances and skilful musical performances with national instruments showed the achievements made by the Burmese people in developing national culture and art.

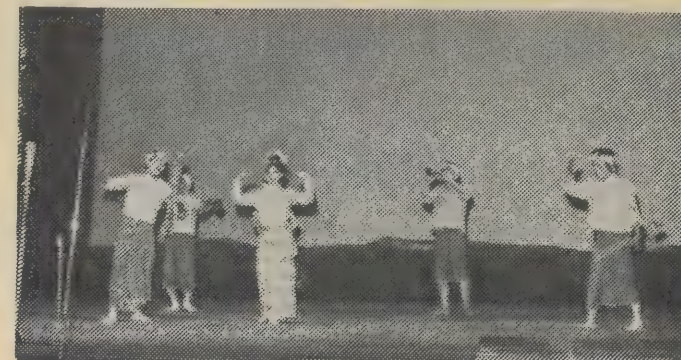
They sang the "Song of Friendship between the Burmese and Korean Peoples" with the Burmese people's feeling of friendship towards our people, winning high acclamation.

During their stay in our country

they looked round Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and many localities and had a gathering of friendship with our artistes.

The recent visit to our country

by the Burmese music and dance troupe greatly contributed to strengthening friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples and artistes.



Do You Know?



THREE-REVOLUTION TEAM MOVEMENT



OEKUMGANG SPA

The three-revolution team movement is a revolutionary movement to strengthen the Party's leadership over the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, as newly demanded by the deepening socialist construction in our country, educate and remould the functionaries and the working people revolutionally and give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom, and thus bring about a fresh, great leap forward in all areas of socialist construction.

In order to promote the three revolutions more mightily in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took a measure early in 1973 to send three-revolution teams to factories and enterprises and cooperative farms and develop the three-revolution team movement.

The three-revolution teams consist of Party core elements and young intellectuals fully prepared politico-ideologically and scientifically-technologically.

The three-revolution team members help politico-ideologically and scientifically-technologically the functionaries of factories and enterprises and cooperative farms to organize and guide the workers and peasants to execute the Party's lines and policies and properly perform their role as the leading personnel of the revolution. They, living and working with producers at production sites, conduct ideological education in line with their preparedness and requirements, assist them scientifically-technologically, educate and remould them all and organize and mobilize them in the revolution and construction.

The three-revolution team movement is based on our Party's traditional revolutionary mass line and represents an absolutely scientific and revolutionary principle and method of mass guidance. Today it dynamically promotes the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in our country and the revolutionary change of our society.

Spas good for the cure and prevention of diseases are to be found everywhere in our country. They include siliciferous spa containing little mineral, hydrogenous carbonate spa, carbonic-acid spa, hydrochloride spa, sulphate spa, chalybeate spa, sulfurous spa, radon spa and mixed spas.

Most of spas have temperature good for the cure of diseases.

There is the famous Oekumgang spa in Mt. Kumgang, a celebrated mountain of Korea. It is where the sightseeing course of Mt. Kumgang starts at Onjong-ri, Kosong County, Kangwon Province. It comes out of granite.

Its temperature is 43° C and it is a radon spa.

It is good for the cure of hypertension in the first-second stage, ordinary infectious arthritis, sequela of trauma, nervous diseases from different causes, various neuritis, nervous myositis and other diseases.

Under the concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung holiday homes and hotels were built near the spa. So our working people and foreign friends who come to explore the beauties of Mt. Kumgang can use it.



No. 89998

Foreign Guests Here in Our Country to Celebrate the 30th Birthday of the DPRK



The state and Party delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia visits the old home at historic Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, nourishing his great revolutionary ambition

The Spanish Communist Party delegation arrives in Pyongyang to attend the 30th birthday celebrations of the DPRK

Many foreign delegations and delegates inspected various places of our country, receiving warm and friendly welcome from our working people.

Many guests who visited historic Mangyongdae looked round the old home there, the places associated with revolutionary history on Mangyong-bong Hill, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum, and the places associated with revolutionary history at Chilgol. They were unanimous in saying that they knew better about the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's history of revolutionary activity as well as his revolutionary family and learned much from Mangyongdae.

After their inspection of the Korean Revolution Museum,





The Socialist Progressive Party delegation of Lebanon inspects the Korean Revolution Museum



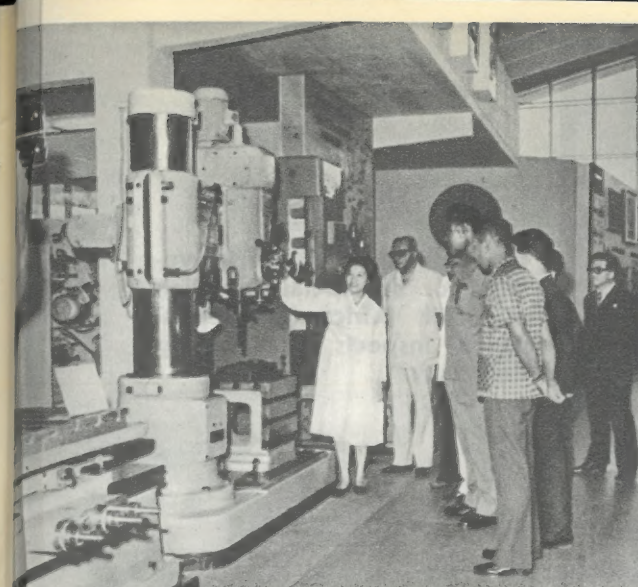
The Party and government delegation of Mozambique inspects the Korean Revolution Museum

many foreign guests said that they knew well that the respected and beloved leader founded the great Juche idea during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, basing himself on it, guided wisely the Korean people's revolutionary struggle.

They also visited factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and its suburbs.

Looking round the Pyongyang Block Factory,

the Taedong-gang TV Set Assembling Factory, the Pyongyang Metro, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, foreign guests expressed their great admiration for the brilliant achievements made by our people in a short time in the construction of an independent national economy. Inspecting Kim Il Sung University, the Kim Hyong Jik Normal College, the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and



The Party and government delegation of Guyana inspects the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition



The Party and government delegation of Equatorial Guinea visits the Chongsan Co-operative Farm

other educational or cultural establishments, foreign guests got deep impressions from and envied the reality of our country, a "land of education" or a "land of learning," where the rising generation enjoy a happy life and the "Theses on Socialist Education" is splendidly being carried into effect under the deep concern of the great leader.

A number of guests visited local cities such as Hamhung, Wonsan, Nampo, Anju, Sariwon

and Kaesong and factories, enterprises and cooperative farm in their suburbs and our working people had mass meetings in their honour.

Foreign guests inspected the Nampo Shipyard, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Youth Chemical Complex, the Kumsong Tractor Factory, the Sariwon Textile Mill, the Sariwon Tractor Accessories Factory, Lake Yonpung-



The Party and government delegations of Gambia and Gabon inspect the International Friendship Exhibition

The Party and government delegation of the Congo inspecting the National Economy Institute



The Party and government delegation of Sierra Leone on a visit to the Pyongyang Fruit Farm





The delegation of the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa of Central Africa inspects Kim Il Sung University

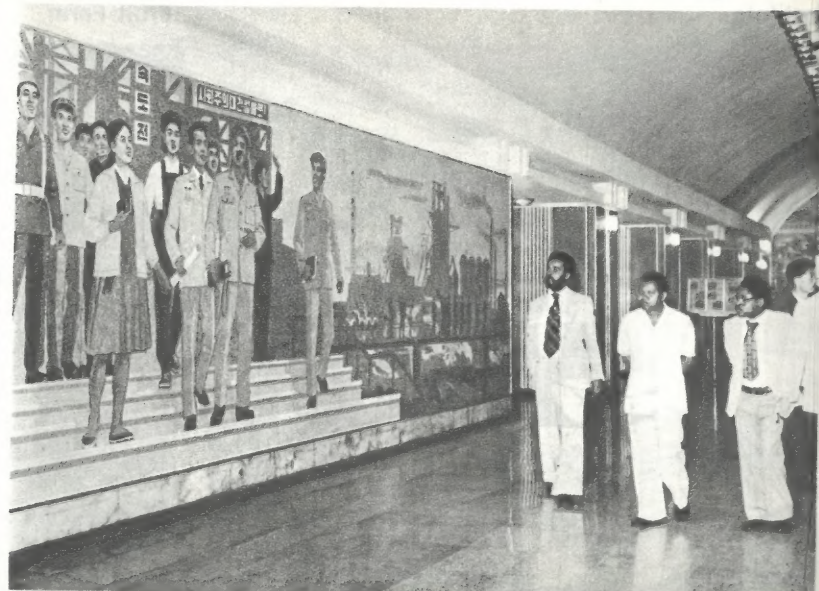
ho, the Kiyang Irrigation System and many cooperative farms and were deeply impressed by our successes attained in building Juche industry and carrying out the rural theses under the intelligent guidance of the great leader.

They also visited the International Friendship Exhibition and Panmunjom.

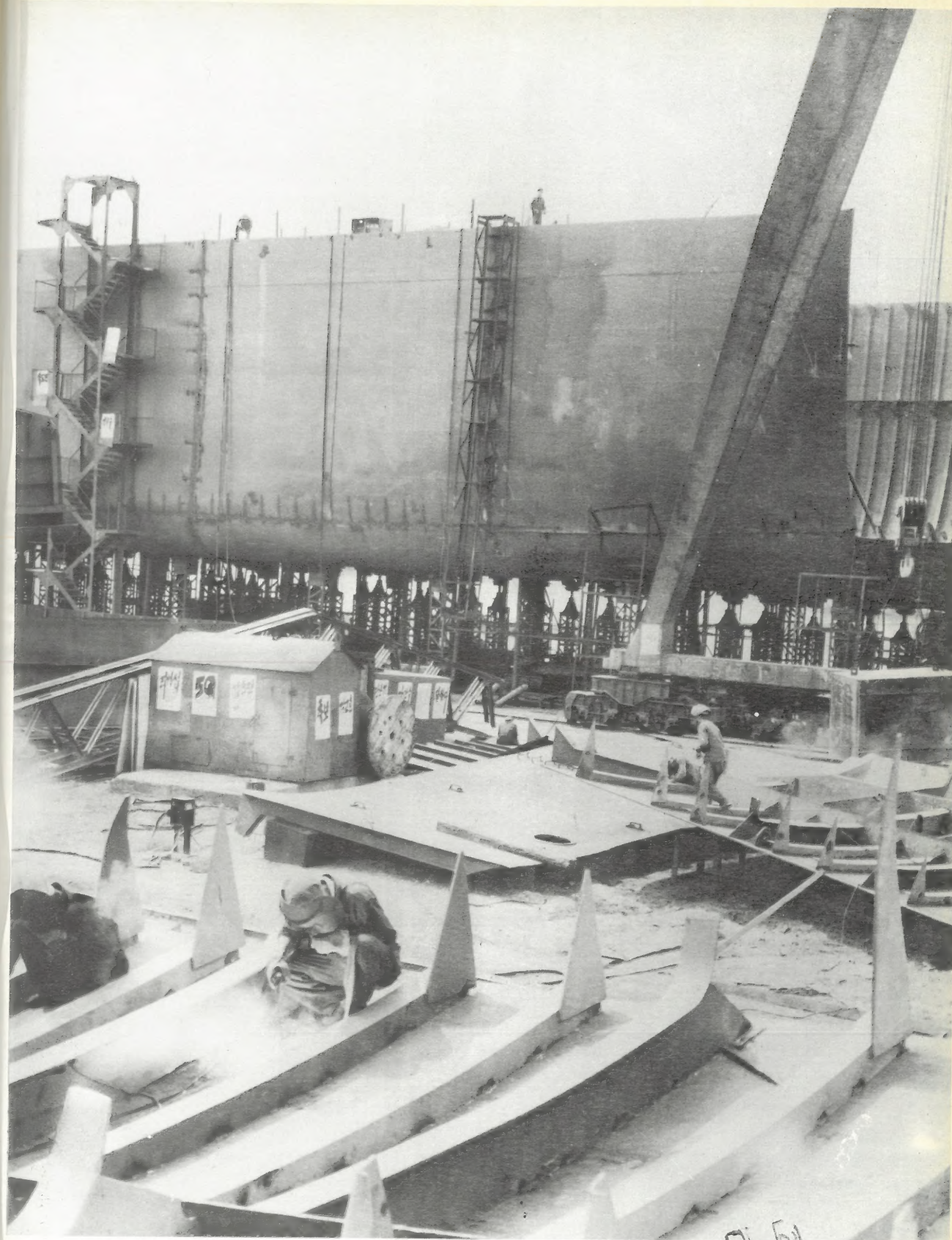
At the friendship exhibition they got deep impressions from the precious gifts from leaders and people of many countries to the great

leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and all expressed their belief that his international prestige will continue to rise.

At Panmunjom foreign guests evinced their full support for and solidarity with the great leader's policy of independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and our people's just struggle for its implementation and strongly flayed the US imperialist occupation of south Korea.



The Party and government delegation of Angola inspecting the Pyongyang Metro



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